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*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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| Date of Sailing Saturday | STEAMERS. | TONS. | CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH | TONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-30 P.M. | | | | |
| 18th July | PENINSULAR | 5294 | ..... | ..... |
| 25th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 1st Aug | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9000 |
| 15th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6380 |
| 29th „ | MARMORA | 10909 | ..... | ..... |
| 5th Sept | EGYPT | 7912 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 12th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 19th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 26th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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| NERA | 5,338 | Schmitz | 6th Aug. 1908. |
| MALAZIE | 6,147 | Affland | 3rd Sept. „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 1st Oct. „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,379 | Barillon | 29th „ „ |
| SYDNEY | 6,118 | X. | 26th Nov. „ |
| NERA | 5,338 | Schmitz | 24th Dec „ |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 14th August „ |
| OCEANIEN | 4,118 | Magnan | 11th Sept. „ |

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| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | Maganzini | 16th Sept 1908. |

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMRA | 1,695 | Thur. 23rd July | 9 a.m. |
| LINGA | 2,171 | Fri. 17th July | 6 a.m.* |

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,307 tons, on MONDAY, 20th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gharbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 2,269 tons, sailing on or about 18th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

17th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. FERDINAND | 6,046 | ..... | 1st August 1908 |
| PERSIA | 5,295 | G. Bartole | 1st Sept. „ 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,196 | F. Radosich | 1st October 1908 |
| KOERNER | 5,801 | A. Foresti | 1st Nov. 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Nov. 1908. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * TRIESTE | 5095 | S. Chiumak | 28th July 1908. |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | 5990 | B. Bednarz | 25th July 1908. |

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRAESIDENT | 3400 | Muhlbauer | 20th July. |
| * KAISER | 2800 | Pohlcas | 31st „ |
| KAUZLER | 3660 | Michelsen | 10th Aug. |
| * REICHSTAG | 2100 | Jacobsen | 21st „ |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

S.S. KAUZLER will call at Seychelles.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. | Return. | Single | Return. | Single. | Return |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Suez | 640 | 704 | 352 | 528 | 330 | 495 |
| Port Said | 698 | 748 | 374 | 561 | 363 | 528 |
| Marseilles Genoa or Naples | 578 | 935 | 495 | 770 | 429 | 649 |
| Liverpool | 936 | 990 | 517 | 793 | 462 | 704 |
| London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples | 853 | *1135 | 570 | *990 | 429 | 809 |
| Karachi | 44 | .. | 40 | ... | 33 | — |

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sos. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively,

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | ..... | July 25 | ..... |
| C. City of Paris | ... | July 13 | Aug. 15 | ..... |
| C. City of Manchester | ... | July 20 | Aug. 25 | ..... |
| B. Merton Hall | ... | Aug. 6 | Aug. 25 | ..... |
| C. City of Karachi | ... | Sept. 3 | ..... | Sept. 26 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Oct. 10 | ..... | Oct. 23 |
| C. City of Glasgow | ... | Oct. 18 | ..... | Nov. 6 |
| C. City of Manchester | ... | Oct. 26 | ..... | Nov. 15 |
| C. City of London | ... | Nov. 7 | ..... | Nov. 28 |
| B. Merton Hall | ... | Nov. 19 | Dec. 10 | ..... |
| A. City of Benares | ... | Nov. 27 | ..... | Dec. 19 |
| A. City of Sparta | .. | Dec. 14 | ..... | 1909 Jan. 2 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | 1909 Jan. 10 | ..... | Jan. 13 |

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|---|---|---|
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| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
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BOMBAY OFFICE—
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| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 210,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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|---|---|---|
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Will be held when the entire premises at above address are completed.
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BOMBAY, 23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

*Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.*

Prepared by THE BENGER Food Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla Depot.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE.

I, HERBERT GEORGE GELL, Esquire, I.P., M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, for the City of Bombay, being of opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of the Public Peace and Public Safety to prohibit any ASSEMBLY or PROCESSION for the period hereinafter mentioned, do by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 23, Sub-section (1), of Bombay Police Act IV. of 1902, hereby prohibit any Assembly or Procession in the City of Bombay, from 6 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 18th day of July, 1908, to 12 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 24th July, 1908, unless my permission in writing, for any assembly or procession shall have been previously obtained.

This order will not apply to any person proceeding to or from his work or otherwise engaged in any business or vocation.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police,
for the City of Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 16th July, 1908.

### THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1908, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), when the following resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of July 1908, namely :—

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

1. That Article XI. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same hereby is repealed.

2. That the following Article be inserted after Article LXXXVIII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation, namely :—

"LXXXVIII (A). If any Director shall notify to the Board of Directors his intention to leave Bombay temporarily the Directors may forthwith, or if any Director shall be absent from Bombay for more than three months, the Directors may on the expiration of such three months appoint any person who is duly qualified to be a Director to act as a Director in the place of the Director who shall have given such notice as aforesaid or who shall have been so absent from Bombay for three months as aforesaid as the case may be and the person so appointed shall whilst he acts as a Director be entitled to Notice of the Meetings of the Directors and to attend and vote thereat accordingly, but he shall "ipso facto" vacate office if and when the Director in whose place he shall have been appointed shall have returned to Bombay or shall vacate office as a Director."

3. That the following words be added to the end and do form part of Art. XC of the Articles of Association of the Corporation, namely :—

"And the said Regulation numbered LXXXI. shall not be held to apply to any other Director being at the time a resident partner or representative of Messrs. Wallace & Co. at Bombay," will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By Order,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

BOMBAY, 17TH JULY, 1908.

### THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the above Mill, up to 1 p.m., on 10th August, for the construction of the building of the above Mills, consisting of main block including Rope Alley, Engine and Boiler House, Chimney, Mechanic Shop, and Loom-shed and also for excavation and building of Mill reservoir and underground Tunnel.

2. Printed forms of Tender giving schedule of rates, may be obtained free of charge from Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, Consulting Engineers and Architects, "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, or from the Manager of the Lakshmi Mill, Sholapur.

3. Form of Agreement and General Specification and Conditions and Plans can be seen by intending Tenderers at the Offices of the abovenamed Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons or by applying to the Manager of the Lakshmi Mill at Sholapur.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to us and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

5. Deduction at the rate of 10 per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the amount of Contract will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

6. The Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

### JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 882.

### THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lens, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Hotsquats
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Ears.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

## AMUSEMENTS.

### PIANO RECITAL

AT THE

### TOWN HALL,

9-30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1908.

### MAESTRO MARIO PACI

AND

MADAME E. PACI MACKENZIE.

Prices, Rs. 3 and 2.

Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.

Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

Liberal Terms to the Trade.

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SOLE AGENTS,
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WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
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Liberal bonuses Low premiums.

### PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
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Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

# GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
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(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
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(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
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GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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| Golf, the Best of Games | by Dr. W. W. Tulloch |
| How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship | by May Hezlett |
| The Weapons of War | by W. Auchterlonie |
| Hints to Young Golfers | by Tom Morris |
| Honour in Golf | by Dr. J. G. McPherson |
| Match V. Medal Play | by Andrew Kirkaldy |
| Eminent Men as Golfers | by Dr. J. G. McPherson |
| A Story of the Links | by the Duke of Argyll |

COMMENCED IN
*The Bombay Gazette.*
OF JUNE 20th.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on Commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Sh e Bazar, Bombay.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 5 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I, R. Gardener, 19, Worbee Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFICO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY ?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

ADVERTISER.—QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN, Bachelor, European, with 14 years' experience in India, seeks employment on land or sea. Good testimonials. Will accept small salary, if good prospects. Apply Box No. 1374, c/o "The Bombay Gazette".

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 836, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Statements of Receipts, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain, China, Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Freights, &c. Annual Subscription in advance Rs 12 Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

DANCING.—REQUIRED LESSONS, by a Gentleman. Apply, stating terms to Box No. 1383, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by Intending purchasers. Apply Box No 477, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Chief Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—A Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Sail Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 Inclusive Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1350, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared, Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oon's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetables and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 400, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmwood, 54, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are a India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO RAJAHS, NABOBS AND WEALTHY PEOPLE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Jaishingbhai Maganlal & Co., to close partnership account.

1 precious very white undrilled pearl, weighing 132 chows.
1 precious very white drilled pearl, weighing 525 chows.
1 precious very white drilled pearl, weighing 20 chows.
1 precious diamond and emerald ring of the first water of one Rutty and a half.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, chairs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, easychairs, bentwood chairs, cottage piano by James & Son, London, iron safe.

By order of the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. W. E. Davies, consisting of cushioned chairs, sofas, chairs, screens, teacups, writing table, almyrah, dressing table, hat rack, gramophone with 280 records, lamps, carpets, woollen and cotton wearing apparels, hats, caps, clock, table and wall ornaments and other sundries.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers :
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 517 of 1908 (Mahomed vs. Ahmed)—
1 rubber-tyred double-seated brougham.
1 old victoria, 2 harnesses.
2 bay Arab horses, young, in harness.
1 Jafferabad buffaloe with female calf.
The property of a gentleman having no further use:—
1 two cylinder, 14 H. P., four-seated Penglots motor-car with canopy (can be seen at Penjrapole Lane, Bhuleshwar.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Bowen Church, the surplus substantial-made teakwood and blackwood furniture of the Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, consisting of dining tables and chairs, side-boards, dumbwaiters, easy chairs, wooden bed-steads, almiras, clothes presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, glass gas chandeliers, two large cooking stoves iron tanks, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH JULY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Kolbhat Lane.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the days and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the properties will be held on the premises.

LOT No. 2,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 18th July, 1908, 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bhendi Bazaar, in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 319, Collector's New No. 7606, Old Survey No. 1261, and New Survey No. 4573, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 8072 and Street No. 442-442 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Navalchand Cheloji and others, on or towards the South by the property of Razbi Khanum binnate Begum Saheb, on or towards the East by the Parel Road and on or towards the West by the Parsi Agiary Street, also called Chibood Gulley.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Marvanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE

of Household Furniture at Lower Parel.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on SUNDAY the 19th day of July 1908, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the household furniture of Mr. A. G. Murray, at his residence, near the G. I. P. Ry. Stores, Lower Parel, opposite the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station, consisting of drawingroom, bedroom and diningroom furniture, glassware, crockery, cutlery and similar other household articles.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 17TH JULY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 36, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's stables :—

14 bales F. P. cotton, damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH JULY, 1908.

# WEALTH:

THE REWARD OF THRIFT.
Without ambling !
Without Speculating !!
Without Risk !!!

Invest Your Savings in Government
PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10-/per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the

Anglo-American Finance Corporation,
41, King William Street, London, E. C.,
England.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Chairs, Settee, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied—

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 13,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG, | RANGOON, |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
*Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | Gold $3,250,000·00 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Gold $3,468,244·55 |

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | City of Mexico. |
| Hongkong. | Yokohama. | Washington. |
| Canton. | Colon. | Panama. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHARSEY Esq. (Messrs. Hoorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the Age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man, Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malsonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser* KIMBERLEY

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

*Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring* RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchases of* [illegible] *to communicate with them, as they can assure the most careful attention to the same.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

## BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

*Elphinstone Circle,* BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Nowera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa. |
| Lahore. | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE :—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Grant 2,504 tons, Captain D Alexander will sail to-day for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Moltkefels, 3,110 tons, Captain K Schwarz will to-day for coast ports and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydall Hall 2,139 tons, Captain A S Jones will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE French mail steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain Boyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Ras Bera, 2,499 tons. Captain A. Morris will sail to-day for Hull etc. with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia 2,490 tons, Captain G Belseto, will sail to-day for Hongkong etc., with a general cargo and Major and Mrs. F Hulton and 10 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 15th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

### MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 16.

Abbotsford...2353 Scroggie ..... The Bombay Co
Alavi.....2334 Frain Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Begum .....2942 McNicall .....TMorrison & Co
Bitawa.....2116 Carre.....M Mackenzie & Co
Rome .....1899 Stockwell.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Dumbea.....3219 Boyer .....Noumea M M & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Largo Law .....2500 Kadersow.....W and A G & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monasori.....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mozaffari.....1367 Molohy .....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Stratbgarry...2840 Stanhore.....W & A Graham & Co
Singu.....1912 Pritchell.....F F Cambell & Co
Warora .....2585 Shepherd..... M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius 24-7 B I S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Delhi | 4783 | Snow | Shanghai | 22-7 | P & O Co |
| B Arenfels | 2759 | Struding | Hamburg | 18-7 | W & A G & Co |
| C & E | Trafford Hall 3434 | Hood, | 27-7 | Newport | K N & Co |
| D & E | Santhia... | 3553 | Thompson Stream | 17-7... | M M & Co |
| F Arcadia | 3513 | Valentine... | Shanghai | 5-8 | P & O Co |
| H Africa | 1301... | Whitehead... | Busreh ...20-7 | M M & Co | |
| I Arriatan | 1821... | Watt..... | London | 25-7 | Ralli Bros |
| K Ras Bera | 2497 | Morris | M'borough | 17-7 | W & A G & Co |
| M Clan Cumming | 3108 | Williamson | N E P | | Muir & Co |
| N Labuan | 2293 | Ross... | Dunkirk ...28-7 | W & A G & Co | |
| M U D D | | | | | |
| L Satrunji | 547 | Hoosein... | Repairing | N F B | o S N Co Ld |
| P Yebosbi Maru | | Kon Kobe ..... | | 22-7 | N Y Kaisha |
| Q Fresident | 2086 | Mulallamee ... | Z'bar | 20-7 | A Strandes |
| H W P D | | | | | |
| Potani | 552 | Shamsudin... | B Noger | 18-7 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Sabarmati.. | 524 | Mahomed ... | K'chi | 18-7 | Bo S N Co Ld |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Arriatan | 1821 | Watt.. | London. | 25-7 E Latham & Co |
| 4 | Ischia..... | 248 | Belseto. ... | Shanghai | 17-7 F R S N Co |
| 6 | C. Grant | 2504 | Alexander | Chittagong | 17-7 P M & Co |
| 7 | Havre Ville-de Tamatave | | | | 8553 Lepersonn 18-7 J M & Co |
| 8 | Itria..... | 3420 | Tenmiek..... | N F..... | M M & Co |
| 9 | City of Paris | 5909 | Campbell. | K'chi | 22-7 K Nixon & Co |
| 10 | Banca .....3794 | LeMare ... | Kobe.. | 18-7 | P & O Co |
| 12 | Peninsular ...1929 | Palmer.. | London... | 18-7 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Linga "..... | 951 | McDiarmid... | K'chi | 17-7 M M & Co |
| 16 | Lhasa..... | 941 | Rothwell..... | N F | M M & Co |

ARRIVAL.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Dumbea ..... | Boyer ..... | Marseilles, July 1 |

DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Strathblane ..... | Smith ..... | Calcutta |
| | Kola ..... | Moxon ..... | Persian Gulf |
| | Lindenhall ..... | Silverlock ... | Portsaid |

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Ischia, Belsito, for Hongkong.
" Rydal Hall, Jones, for Hull and Antwerp.
" Moltkefels, Schwars, for Calcutta.
" Clan Grant, Alexander, for Chittagong.
" Ras Bera, Morris, for Hull, etc.

Steamer Avristan, for Portsaid, began to load yesterday.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur arrived at Mombasa from Bombay, on the 15th inst.

THE P & O Company's s s Mangolia, with the outward Mails of the 10th instant, passed Suez at 11 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Company's s s Oceanien, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on Wednesday, the 15th instant, in the morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Trieste, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant and is due here on the morning of the 20th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 16.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—6 bales carpets, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s—80 cwts cajeosed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for order.)

Avristan s—77,058 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ras Bera s—1,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trafford Hall s—220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, J A Bagbie and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Dumbea s—4 boxes sovereigns, (Rs. 300,000) The National Bank.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—125 cwts olibanum, D Jaithabhoy; 4 1-4 cwts ivory, K and N Miani and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.
Dence s—200 bales twists, C Bhowraidas.
Yebosbi Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Yebosbi Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—11 cwts gum and 11 cwts cloves, Hinode and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yebosbi Maru s—300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yebosbi Maru s—[illegible] bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FRENCH—July 8, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras the wife of Mr. William St. Stephen Sharkey French, Fitter-chargeman, M. and S. M. Railway, Nandalur, of a son.


**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
**Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.**
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

**GREAT SCOTT!! WHISKY.**

**THIS WHISKY** has established itself as a universal favourite, being of exquisite flavour and highly appreciated by connoisseurs. The price for such a high class Whisky is extremely reasonable, and the growing demand shews that the faith of the distillers in this Brand is well founded.

Price per dozen, Rs. **29-0.**
" " bottle " **2-12.**

AGENTS:

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.


# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 1-25m.; 2-11a.; Low water, 7-20m., 8-25a.

P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 3rd instant, due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court: The Tilak Trial, 11-30 a. m.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

## THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, July 18.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: "A" team vs. Elphinstone College, home ground; "B" team vs. Fort and Proprietary School, away. Sun rises, 6h., 11m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 2-19m., 2-56a.; Low water, 8-10m., 9-18a.

Sunday, July 19.—5th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 11m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 3-16m., 3-43a.; Low water, 9-3m., 10-15a.

Monday, July 20.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 4-19m., 4-34a.; Low water, 10-5m., 11-16a.

Tuesday, July 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 5-36m., 5-31a.; Low water, 11-26m.

Wednesday, July 22.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. The Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, 7 Elphinstone Circle, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 6-59m., 8-37a.; Low water, 0-18m., 0-54a.

Thursday, July 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 8-18m., 7-45a.; Low water, 1-19m., 2-10a.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,389, the daily average being 146; the total of new patients was 480.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION DISPENSARY.—During last month the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 211; among them the number of men were 61, women 37, and children 113.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During last month the number of Khoja patients who were treated in this dispensary was 1,638. Among them the number of new admission was 352; classified as stated:—Men, 110; women, 112; children 130. The average daily attendance was 54.

LOYAL TO THEIR JOBBER.—On Wednesday, 60 operatives of the Swan Mill Spinning Department, Bombay, went out on strike, because their jobber had been discharged on the previous day. The men returned to work on yesterday morning.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR VITHALDAS.—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Sir Vithaldas Entertainment Fund will be held to-morrow at Madhav Bag, at 5-30 (B. T.). A meeting was held on Friday last in the hall of the Ayurveda Vidyalaya when the question of entertaining the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas, Kt., on his knighthood by the Government was accepted.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The New Colonial | R B Hall |
| Overture | Tancredi | Rossini |
| Valse | Auf Glatten Fluten | Starke |
| Selection | Carmen | Bizet |
| Serenata by Morits | | Moszkowski |
| Selection | Iolanthe | Sir A Sullivan |

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday evening Bhaktisingh Kurnasing was riding a horse belonging to Mr. Hormusji Sorabji along Queen's Road towards Chowpati, when the horse shied at a passing train; and swerving into the middle of the road, dashed into a horse, harnessed to a victoria, belonging to Ladha Ibrahim, and driven by Bhan Naru. This victoria had been hired by Mr. Matherson; in it were two European nurses, two children, and an ayah. None of them was injured. From the direction of Chowpati, motor-car No. 412 was coming-up at this time, when the driver, Dr Bayne, on seeing this smash and entanglement ahead, attempted to stop the car, with the result that his car knocked against gas-lamp, No. 1864 The lamp was damaged, and so was the car.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Dumbea," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m.' to-morrow, the 18th instant instead of on the 17th, Parcel mail for Indo-China, Netherlands India, close at 9 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. "Banca" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow the 18th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, Majunga and Nossibe per s. s. "President," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Monday the 20th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

## HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 9.

IT has been observed that whenever mangoes have been plentiful in the markets, cholera has followed and played havoc; but this year, though our mango crop has been particularly profuse, that implacable foe—whose name one feels afraid even to mention—has been inactive, if a few isolated cases be excepted. In the Residency Bazaars, there have been some attacks, two brothers (kitchen servants) having died in the same house last week within three days. My idea is that while over-ripe mangoes are a contributing cause, flies create all the mischief of spreading the disease. It is usual that when there is a pestilence, of flies, epidemics become more virulent and general; and if some practical means could be devised for the extermination of these pests, much would be done to save human beings from a premature grave.

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As "Adviser" to the Educational Department, an experienced European educationist, acquainted with Indian systems, is very shortly to be appointed. This is altogether an innovation, but it may have potentiality for immense good. Personally, I should have preferred that such a person be appointed Director instead of Adviser. To have one man as Director and another as Adviser would have the effect ordinarily of retarding progress, not to say anything of the extra item that would be incurred in Educational expenditure. Besides, the Director should not be a mere figure-head, taking his instructions from a "superior" source and thus become an anomaly, for he is either fit or unfit for his position! If the Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, the late Director, had not been hampered in the way he was, we should to-day have had a perfect educational system with shining schools.

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Very soon some changes are likely to take place in the Public Works Department. Mr. Perram, Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Branch, retires in December next, being succeeded by a British officer. Mr. F. G. Mooraj, the officiating Public Works Secretary, reverts to his substantive appointment as Chief Engineer, General Branch, being also succeeded by a British officer. It is expected that these officers will be loaned by the British Government and not as hitherto selected from the class of superannuated officials, which is just as it should be in face of the 55-year rule that has been introduced by Mr. Casson-Walker, who is devoutly disliked by the old-school adherents because he does not support that merciful and magnanimous system that prevailed of son succeeding father. But then, while Mr. Walker retrenches on one side, he opens out in some other direction; and I should like to know how he forgot his previous principles in the matter of the Amira Stables and incurred expenditure in providing officials with motor cars at the expense of the State Exchequer!

***

I am glad to see that I am not alone in the contention that a Shastri on the Bench of H. H. Nizam's High Court was a superfluity. Your correspondent, signing himself "Fact," supporting me, says that the appointment is archaic and ought not to have been introduced. Quite so! But if we go back to the time when the "Kanooncha Mobarak" was promulgated by His Highness, it will be found that, far from any of the Judges of the High Court being English Barristers, amongst those practising before the High Court there were not two English Barristers. Now that order has been changed; and, as pointed out by "Fact," all the Judges of the High Court are Barristers and are quite competent to deal with matters of Hindu and Mahomedan law. Your correspondent, perhaps, is a Limb of the Law himself, as he appears to be acquainted with most of our Legal Lights; and he has done well in proposing that the present vacancy on the High Court Bench should be offered to Mr. Humayun Mirza, who is the senior Mahomedan practising Barrister. After the publication of "Fact's" letter, I consulted very many legal gentlemen; and the general opinion is that Mr. Mirza's selection would be welcomed. I have since heard from a reliable source that Mr. Mirza's name has been actually submitted to His Highness and that he is likely to be appointed.

## THE MURDER OF A WIFE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, has concluded the adjourned inquiry relative to the death of Tani, (17), a Mahar girl, the wife of Rama Dharma, a Municipal sweeper. She died of a gash on her throat, made with a razor by her husband on the 11th instant, in the Municipal stable at Kamatipura, under circumstances already reported in these columns. Superintendent Meycrs was present at the inquiry.

Captain Gordon-Tucker, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner, deposed that the gash was so deep, as to completely sever the wind-pipe. Death resulted from shock and hemorrhage.

The accused Rama Dharma, in his statement, said that when he came home from work at midday, he found that nothing had been cooked for him by his wife, and when he questioned her upon it, she ran out of the room. He returned to work in the afternoon on a hungry stomach. Again, he asked, why no food had been cooked for him; he asked her for the key of the box in which food was kept. She again ran out of the room, and did not return till about midnight. He questioned her upon her late home-coming, and she told him she had been to a public place. He laid himself down; again she left the room. He followed her, and found her near a man. On seeing him she took to her heels; he told her to go home. She said, she would no longer have him for her husband and told him to get out of the room. It was then that he had thoughts of destroying either himself or her. Taking up the razor, he attempted to cut his own throat: a slight cut was the result, and then his spirit failed him. After that he cut her throat.

A verdict of death due to hemorrhage was returned; the act of Rama Dharma was stated to be culpable homicide amounting to murder.

## SIR P. M. MEHTA AND STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. MacDonald, writing yesterday to the "Times of India," has pointed out that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's position as defined in his letter of the 13th July on the question of Standard Time does not accord with the reporters' account of the debate in the English papers. The matter is of importance as the unanimity of the proceedings turned upon the pledge implicitly given by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that he would give up his opposition if the decision of Government was unfavourable to his views. I therefore wish to quote in support of the English reports that made by the "Akbar-i-Soudagar," which gives in other respects also a fair account of what passed. Below is given the material passage from Sir Pherozeshah's letter and thereafter a translated extract of the "Akbar-i-Soudagar's" report:—

"I find that I have been reported in respect of the debate on Standard Time in the Corporation to have given all sorts of undertakings, promises and assurances as to what I should do if the reply of Government to the representations of the Madhav Baug meeting was unfavourable. It is reported that in that case I would vote in favour of Standard Time, and that I would offer no opposition to it. As a matter of fact I did not say a word to that effect. To Mr. MacDonald's first question I distinctly and emphatically replied that it was impossible for me to give any such undertaking or assurance as he asked for. The only thing that could give the least colour to the misconception of my attitude on the subject was that in reply to his second attempt, I said that my opinion was that if the decision of Government was unfavourable it would be a means of indirectly coercing or driving people into Standard Time."

Next is given the report:—

Mr. MacDonald: I am for postponing the discussion, but I would ask Sir Pherozeshah to give an undertaking that we shall be guided by the Government decision.

Sir Pherozeshah: As far as my personal opinion is concerned, we will have to act according to the Government order.

Mr. Harrison: If the decision of Government is in favour of Standard Time, and if Sir Pherozeshah will consent to our proceedings being regulated in accordance with the Government order—

Sir Pherozeshah: It is my personal view that it is no use acting against the Government decision.

Mr. Harrison: If it is a fact that Sir Pherozeshah's personal view has much weight in the City, I am quite prepared to postpone the present debate—(loud applause)—and I shall vote in favour of the amendment.

I leave these accounts without comment to the impartial consideration of your readers.

ACCURACY.

## "LITTLE ANNA NICKEL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with the humorous writer of your article "The Autobiography of Anna Nickel" that Little Anna ought to have a good time on her first birthday, but may I point out that your correspondent is a little premature. Little Anna's first birthday will not arrive till the 1st of August, on which day in 1907 the new coin was issued to the public. Little Anna's birthday certainly cannot be July 15th anyway. It might as well be June 15th May 15th, or April 15th, as specimen annas were existent in the Bombay Mint on either of those dates, I having seen them myself. May I also point out that Azile is incorrect in making Little Anna say: "Imagine it, the first, the original Anna!" and "Before I arrived there were no such things as Anna pieces in existence.' Anna pieces both of copper and silver were common in India about a hundred years ago. The copper anna bore the inscription in English "Patna Post: One Anna, 1774." The silver annas came in with the present Indian currency by public proclamation in Madras in 1811, and were issued by the East India Company. Mr. Framjee Jamaspjee, the Bombay numismatist, has specimens of these, and silver annas are, I believe, still common in Hyderabad.

PURSUIVANT.

## RELIGIOUS CRUELTIES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I request your kind-hearted readers to be so good as to favour me with the particulars of any cruel practices perpetrated in the name of religion of which they may be aware. It is the intention of the Jain Swetamber Conference to publish a report of such cruel rites with a view to submit the same to the leaders of the different communities in India for favour of some action to stop them.—Yours, etc.,

U. D. BARODIA,
Assistant Secretary, Jain Swetamber Conference.

## QUETTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 12.

Conjectures are afloat as to who will succeed the late Sir Harold Deane, and people in Quetta are beginning to feel alarmed in case their very capable and much-loved A. G. G. should be taken from them to fill the vacancy. Sir Henry McMahon is so great a favourite with everybody with whom he comes in contact that it is only natural the probability of his being transferred should cause apprehension. Lady McMahon, who is equally dear to everybody in Quetta, would also be much missed, if, as is feared, Sir Henry should be called away to take up the duties of the late Sir Harold Deane. It is fervently hoped in Quetta that Sir Henry will remain for many years in his present appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, a Lincolnshire farmer, who has already paid over £30 in fines for not sending his children to school, has again been fined £1 and costs at Lincoln for a similar offence. The father claimed that he had the right to educate his children in his own way, and he was teaching them to become practical agriculturists, which would be of use to them in the future.

A CONVICT has been married while wearing handcuffs at St. Martin, Ile de Re. Theophile Fray, aged thirty-four, was recently caught in a daring burglary, and sentenced to ten years' hard labour. His fiancee, Alexandrine Sadelman, aged nineteen, was heartbroken at the news (says the "Express" correspondent), and declared that nothing would induce her to give up her sweetheart. She petitioned the authorities to allow the marriage to take place at once. Her request was granted, and the prisoner was conducted by four detectives to the mairie, where his bride and her friends were awaiting him. After the ceremony he bade her farewell for ten years, and was taken back to his cell, while the bride returned to her parents' home.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 16.

There has been no change in the position of the trough of low pressure. The Bay Monsoon is still confined to Burma and North-East India, where the rainfall has again been nearly general except in Central Burma. In North-East India the number of heavy falls have been reported and skies are heavily clouded.

The rainfall, due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon, has not been as heavy, as yesterday, in the United Provinces, but it has still been nearly general in the Eastern half. On the West Coast of the Peninsula, the rainfall has increased considerably in amount, but very little rain has fallen in other parts of the field of the Arabian Sea current and clouds have decreased materially in the Peninsula.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Moulmein, three inches; Bhamo and Hazaribagh, two inches; Dibrugarh, Shillong, Darjeeling, and Purnea, three inches; Cherrapoonjee, six inches; Dhubri, eleven inches; Darbhanga, four inches; Gaya, Allahabad and Jhansi, half an inch; Benares, one and a half inch; Bahraich, Agra and Delhi, three-quarters of an inch; Simla, half an inch; Sirsa, one inch; Mormugao and Cochin, two inches; Calicut, three inches; Mangalore, five inches; Chitaldroog, one inch.

Humidity is generally in excess in Upper India; temperature is in defect in Rajputana, the United Provinces and East Punjab.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Central India, and a few falls in the Punjab.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 16th July 1908 was 29·667 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla Inches | Fort Colaba. Inches | Colaba. Inches | Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ..... | 42·44 | 40·63 | 39·59 | 30·77 |
| Thursday, 16th July 1908... | 0·44 | 0·49 | 0·33 | 0·01 |
| Total ..... | 42·88 | 41·08 | 39·92 | 30·78 |
| Up to same date last year... | 33·26 | 31·16 | 34·96 | 37·24 |

### CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total. 1906. | Corpdg. Total. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 0·15 | 38·26 | 15·48 | 30·88 |

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 11th July 1908:—

| | In. cts. | | In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora ..... | 10 61 | Wadhwan ..... | ... |
| Panjoo ..... | 7 59 | Dabhoo ..... | 4 94 |
| Valsanna ..... | 8 70 | Savalia ..... | 4 33 |
| Palghur ..... | 8 71 | Godhra ..... | 7 5 |
| Ghotwad ..... | 11 8 | Patri ..... | 5 38 |
| Daman ..... | 28 0 | Limkhera ..... | 5 1 |
| Bulsar ..... | 16 8 | Dohad ..... | 3 84 |
| Navsari ..... | 16 3 | Amargarh ..... | 5 3 |
| Surat ..... | 24 78 | Rutlam ..... | 2 85 |
| Kim ..... | 14 38 | Nagda ..... | 0 6 |
| Broach ..... | 8 79 | Rajpardi ..... | 10 90 |
| Baroda ..... | 4 6 | Badoli ..... | 20 40 |
| Mehmadabad ..... | 3 67 | Nandbar ..... | 2 96 |
| Ahmedabad ..... | 6 25 | Nardana ..... | 0 64 |
| Viramgam ..... | 7 32 | | |

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Rain general over district. Weather unsettled. Cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Kharif crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Seasonable. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally Cotton plants flourishing.

Benawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Showery. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Cotton plants look well but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy, Gingelly doing well. More rain wanted-northern district.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing but want fine weather.

Broach.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Showery.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts continues favourable.

Dholera.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose. Cloudy, but no rain. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purpose.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains sowing backward.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen in the South East Punjab. Delhi reports 0·35 inch and Sirsa 0·97 inch. Skies are lightly clouded at Multan but are moderately to heavily overcast elsewhere. Humidity remains above normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual everywhere but the minimum is in defect only at Sirsa but normal at the other stations. Winds are south-westerly or westerly in the southern districts but calms or southerly winds prevail over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, Allahabad has had 0·66 inch, Cawnpore 0·26 inch, Agra 0·76 inch and Jhansi 0·54 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has again fallen and is now low over the whole division; night temperature is normal or in defect. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased and is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is generally below the average, but night temperature is in defect at Ajmer and normal elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa records 0·17 inch of rain and Rajkot 0·11 inch. Skies remain heavily clouded over nearly the whole division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0·19 inch and Nagpur 0·16 inch. Skies are heavily clouded in the north and lightly or moderately so in the south. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 1·23 inches, Mormugao 1·90 inches and Karwar 3·54 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is above the average in the south and equal to it elsewhere. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had 0·80 inch of rain and Poona 0·15 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has decreased and is now normal or in defect. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly.

General Remarks.—The advance noticed yesterday as taking place has reached Ratnagiri and rainfall has increased to the south of that station along the West Coast. The wave of relatively low pressure which is associated with the advance is now shown at Mangalore.

General rain is probable on the West Coast. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces, the Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (14th) | 90·6 | 84·1 | ... | 0·09 |
| Jask | 94·3 | 87·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (14th) | 89·3 | 85·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Multan | 98·3 | 85·0 | ... | 2·33 |
| Rawalpindi | 90·4 | 79·1 | ... | 12·32 |
| Lahore | 93·4 | 81·2 | ... | 4·40 |
| Sirsa | 87·3 | 74·6 | 0·97 | 9·66 |
| Ambala | ? | ? | ... | 3·21 |
| Delhi | 85·7 | 78·4 | 0·85 | 6·56 |
| Agra | 81·0 | 76·0 | 0·76 | 11·90 |
| Mainpuri | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jhansi | 83·5 | 75·5 | 0·54 | 9·36 |
| Cawnpore | 81·9 | 76·0 | 0·26 | 7·83 |
| Allahabad | 87·1 | 77·0 | 0·66 | 4·66 |
| Jacobabad | 102·1 | 85·3 | ... | 0·83 |
| Karachi | 88·5 | 81·0 | ... | 2·85 |
| Ajmer | 87·4 | 71·2 | ... | 5·67 |
| Jaipur | 81·2 | 76·1 | 0·01 | 6·07 |
| Kotah | 90·0 | 79·1 | 0·01 | 7·19 |
| Bhuj | 86·6 | 77·0 | 0·01 | 3·81 |
| Dwarka | 84·3 | 79·7 | 0·01 | 5·89 |
| Veraval | 82·7 | 80·8 | 0·01 | 7·28 |
| Rajkot | 86·9 | 78·7 | 11·0 | 8·29 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 91·6 | 78·5 | ... | 7·01 |
| Surat | 86·1 | 78·6 | ... | 31·45 |
| Ahmedabad | 89·6 | 77·7 | 0·02 | 12·05 |
| Deesa | 85·8 | 75·9 | 0·17 | 20·90 |
| Neemuch | 85·0 | 73·7 | ... | 5·79 |
| Indore | 82·1 | 72·1 | 0·04 | 11·40 |
| Jubbulpore | 83·0 | 75·3 | 0·04 | 17·96 |
| Sangor | 81·6 | 74·0 | ... | 11·23 |
| Hoshangabad | 87·6 | 73·9 | 0·19 | 13·20 |
| Khandwa | 88·2 | 72·1 | ... | 9·47 |
| Akola | 91·2 | 73·1 | ... | 14·19 |
| Amraoti | 89·3 | 73·3 | 0·01 | 14·52 |
| Nagpur | 90·6 | 73·6 | 0·16 | 20·47 |
| Chanda | 89·0 | 74·5 | ... | 20·97 |
| Raipur | 83·7 | 74·6 | ... | 15·25 |
| Ratnagiri | 83·3 | 78·4 | 0·01 | 30·78 |
| Mormugao | 84·3 | 75·6 | 1·23 | 39·80 |
| Karwar | 85·0 | 

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### "JEHAD" AND THE "MULLAH".

The "Indian Daily Telegraph":—After a turbulent beginning, with fighting here and fighting there, the mid-year brings us peace again on the frontier, a peace that is none too well-defined, but peace, notwithstanding with which we have to remain content. It may be long before further frontier disturbances occur, this is certainly to be hoped for, but, on the other hand, another outbreak may occur at any time such an ever-present danger, so to speak, is to say the least of it, unwelcome and very prejudical to the interests of peace and good government and the question naturally arises as to whether anything can be done to remedy the present condition of affairs. In this connection let us see how, and in what manner, the condition has become possible It will be granted that the hardy frontiersmen who cause us such frequent trouble are lowly evolved people, from whom one could scarcely expect a high moral code. We know that amongst themselves, although there may be some honour, such, perhaps, as is said to exist even amongst thieves, there is little respect for human life whilst they are past-masters in the art of hatred. It is not likely, then, that they will exhibit any regard for life and property outside their own domain, particularly when such are connected with an alien government, and one upon which they are taught to look with disdain, as countenancing forms of faith other than that of Islam. And so we find that the fierce current of energy shared by each tribesman, which impels him to rapine and murder amongst his own kind, is occasionally deflected, turned into another direction, its flow being quickened, as it were, by religious fanaticism, and—another little war on the Frontier. Now it is a thing sufficiently evil that there should be internal disturbances amongst the frontier tribes, that they should indulge in the blood feud to an extent which is almost unlimited, though, after all, that is their own matter,and seeing that they will own no form of Government, it is difficult to bring civilising influences to bear upon them, but when they cross the border and raid British territory we have to be up and doing, and hang the expense. It would be far cheaper, therefore, and better in every sense of the word, if means could be adopted to prevent these sudden incursions, to curb the warlike propensities of the frontiersmen. or rather their warlike propensities sharpened to a fine point by religious fanaticism, but how can this be effected? There is but one method, apart from steel meeting steel, which is exceedingly costly, and that is, by striking at the very root of the trouble, by undermining the power of the frontier "mullah." It may be difficult to effect this, but it is possible.

The "mullah" of the frontier is a firebrand—a stormy petrel who, obsessed by fanaticism, is endeavouring, ever, to incite the frontier tribes to raid British territory—he is ready, always, to proclaim "jehad." Now "jehad," in itself, is not harmful. It really comes to mean duty and in that sense is akin to the term "dharma" of the Hindus. In its relation to fighting, it means that if one's religion is in danger, it is one's duty to defend the sacred cause, and that is why "jehad" has been used as though it denoted in a holy war but it is impossible to hold for a moment that it is "jehad" to wage a war of aggression. The "mullah," however, does not care to discriminate between the various shades of meaning of "jehad," and since it suits his purpose to tell the ignorant tribesmen that it is their "jehad" ta wage war against the Indian Government, by this absolute misuse of the term they are able to impress their followers with the idea that Divine sanction has been obtained for their incursions into British territory, and that success must attend their arms. It is very probable that were it not for this special inducement to fight against the Indian Government, treating it as a Christian Government and forgetting, purposely or otherwise, that it is no more Christian than it is Mussulman, Hindu or Parsee, which is offered by the "mullah," we should have far less trouble to contend with along the Frontier. The thing is, therefore, to cripple the power of the "mullah" for evil by endeavouring to dispel the ignorance which exists in the minds of the frontiersmen concerning the meaning of "jehad," in other words they must be taught just what "jehad" is and how far and to what extent the Divine sanction goes which it is held to carry. It would not be possible for Europeans to accomplish anything in this direction, but the services of Mussulans could be utilised, and they would be given very willingly, if Government wished to adopt such means to accomplish such a useful measure of reform. It is very easy for people of the West to underrate the power of religion but here in the East, among Mahomedans, and especially among the Mahomedan tribe of the frontier it is a great force, one it would be very dangerous to despise, and exceedingly unwise. It is our opinion therefore, that an effort should be made to induce Indian Mahomedans of light and learning to bring their Islamic knowledge to bear upon their fierce but lowly brethren of the frontier to dispel the ignorance which exists among them and to teach them the true meaning of "jehad" to point out to them very clearly that it does not authorise them to wage war against the Indian Government; that sanctions no form of war but that which is undertaken in the defence of one's country and religion. Islam is not, as has been stated falsely, a religion of the sword, it is a religion of peace, and the sooner the tribes lying along our frontier, who own allegiance to Islam, are taught this and the power of the "mullah" is crippled, the better, and we shall have more peace on the border.

### A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF MAHDIISM.

The "Madras Mail":—In the Egyptian Sudan there have been some recent curious developements of Mahdiism. In the eschatology of Islam an important place is given to Jesus Christ, who, after the disappearance of the Mahdi, will return to earth and play a considerable share in the events of the last days. In the Sudan, the Mahdi, in the opinion of his followers, came in the person of Mohamed Ahmed and was succeeded by the Khalifa, Abdullah Taashi; but he, too, has passed away. The Mahdi's successor in the minds of many people is the Nabi Eesa, and so far back as 1900 a number of people joined together and waited in expectancy of the second advent of Jesus Christ. The Nabi, that is, the orthodox clergy of Islam, treated the people as heretics worthy of death. The Government, probably to protect their lives, sent them to confinement at Halfa. Still, the belief grew stronger and stronger and the expectation of the coming Nabi became more and more real. The Correspondent of Khartoum reports the following conversation as having taken place between a Muslim and a Christian:—"Tell me what His face is like," said the Muslim, "that I may know when He comes whether He is the true Nabi or not." "I do not know his face but I know his mind and soul," was the reply. "He is going to conquer the whole world," said the Muslim. "Is he going to rule this Government?" "Perhaps so," was the reply. Then followed a discussion on their different ideas of the work of the Nabi Eesa.

The appearance of such a view has given rise to false pretenders who have attracted followers. In the past few years several such false Nabi Eesas have been either killed or imprisoned. The latest pretender was Abdel Qadir, who so recently massacred Scott-Moncrieff. This man, in the time of the Mahdi, was taken prisoner, and was released after the establishment of the Sudan. He settled down to a life of ease and accumulated some wealth. He grew dissatisfied with the Government because his claim for more land was rejected. He then proclaimed himself to be the Nabi Eesa and gathered together a fanatical following. It was for the arrest of Abdul Qadir that young Mr. Scott-Moncrieff was sent. The account of the treacherous massacre is matter of recent history and need not be repeated here. The force sent to punish the murderer was fiercely attacked, and three Egyptian Officers and twelve Sudanese soldiers were killed before the capture of the criminal was effected. This event has caused much excitement in the Sudan, and the wide prevalence of this curious development of Mahdiism is not without its political danger. To the Mahdiist the Nabi Eesa is a fighting Prophet; but now that Abdul Qadir, the strongest claimant to the office that has yet appeared, has been executed, the excitement may die down.

### DISPENSARIES IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The "Indian Daily News":—The Resolusion of the Eastern Bengal Government on the working of Dispensaries during the triennium, 1905-07, draws attention to the fact that the hospital for females at Mymensingh remained practically closed for more than a year for want of a lady doctor. Similarly a dispensary in Rangpur was closed for six months owing to the absence of the medical officer in-charge. It is surely discreditable that this state of things should have occurred, but under the favourable circumstances brought into existence in consequence of the Partition, it is to be hoped it will not be allowed to occur again. The Resolution also draws attention to the eccentric way in which the province is provided with dispensaries. In proportion to population Assam is stated to be better off than Eastern Bengal. Sylhet district has 46 dispensaries, but Dinajpur is mentioned as being "worst off," and Pabna and Maldah "are in not much better case." Then again, owing to high prices and loss of subscriptions, some of the dispenaries are stated to have been so poor that they refused to admit in-patients who could not pay for their own diet. It is evident that the system of medical relief obtaining in the new Province stands in need of thorough overhauling. We are, therefore, glad to observe that a scheme is under the consideration of Government for placing the management of dispensaries on a more independent footing with a view to encouraging local interest. The province is wealthy, and public spirit not altogether wanting, as is evidenced by the handsome donations of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,500, and Rs. 5,000 given, respectively, by Babu Dharani K. Chaudhuri of Kalipur, Babu N. C. Dustidar of Chittagong, and Dr. O'Brien of the Biheating Tea Estate, for the enlargement of buildings or equipment of dispansaries. The new Province has to pick up enormous lee-way in this and other matters; and it is satisfactory to note the Government are fully alive to the fact.

### CALCUTTA'S POLICE.

The "Englishman":—A correspondent who desires to improve the "Force" in Calcutta, writes:—During the hot weather we have grown accustomed to seeing the Parawallah standing in the sun with apparatus attached to his shoulders which supports an umbrella over his head without putting him to the trouble of using his hands. The Parawallah no doubt finds life burdensome. You cannot doubt this, if you watch him on duty in the street. One leg is usually curled round the other; his hand upon his hip seeks to assist in upholding the weary body, or you may see him resting his languid length against a lamp-post or squatting on the surbstone, his elbows on his knees and his hands dangling limp before him; his attitude varies but you will probably always see the same expression on his face—the expression of one who is horribly bored. One might conclude that the reason for giving him this umbrella support is that he is too tired to hold up an umbrella with his hands. The Parawallah should be inured to the Indian sun by now and it is very doubtful whether there is any necessity to provide him with an umbrella at all much less a self-supporting one. What would he do if suddenly awakened from a gentle snooz beneath his shelter and called upon to chase a thief? Possibly between his yawns he would lower the umbrella and free himself from the apparatus. By the time that he became alive to the requirements of the case the thief would have vanished. Even if awake when called upon to act his movements must be very hampered by this curious apparatus. The Parawallah is not an effective policeman; he is often worse than useless. His character will not be improved by encouraging him to indulge his propensity for personal ease.

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In the Lecture Theatre, Botanic Gardens, on the occasion of the theatrical garden party on June 30, Mr. Wright lectured on "The Animal 'Man,' by One who Tamed Him," "'Man phobia'; or, 'Who bit Her'?" "Woman" Position To-day, and Who Put Her There," "The Superior Sex; or Who told Him So.?" (an expose of the creature man, etc.). No man was allowed to enter the lecture tent unless accompanied by a lady.

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Kent is on the eve of important changes in the road mail services, for the familiar horse-drawn coaches which for many years have conveyed the parcels post from the Kent villages to London are to be replaced by motor-driven cars. On the night of June 30, the old four-horse coach which runs from Chatham through Graves end to Dartford (where it changes horses and coachmen) and on to London, will run for the last time. The next night (July 1) a motor coach service will be commenced, one running from Dover to London, and another from Ramsgate to London. To mark the change, on the night of June 30, the coach will be given a sympathetic send-off on its last journey.


## UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference he is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expenditure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never "just as good"—although always termed "quite as good."

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women. Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to The ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., 155 Z. Market, BOMBAY, No. 2.


## THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 14th July give the following details:—

### AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 6 inches 76 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 17 inches 5 cents at Parantij, miuimum 3 inches 6 cents at Dandhuka; for season 11 inches 27 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 21 inches 35 cents at Parantij, minimum 4 inches 99 cents at Gogha. Rainfall general. Break required. Sowing of bajri and jowari commenced in parts of Dhandhuka taluka and of cotton in Viramgam taluka. Sowing bajiri and jowar in progress in parts of Viramgam taluka, of rice in Parantij taluka, of bajri jowari and rice in parts of Dholka and Daskroi talukas, of bajri, jowari and cotton in Sanand taluka and of bajri, jowari maize and sesamum in Modasa petha Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate.

### PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 7 inches 37 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 9 inches 89 cents at Halol, minimum 4 inches 15 cents at Dohad; for season 13 inches 27 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 13 inches 69 cents at Halol, minimum 7 inches 88 cents at Dohad. Rainfall general and seasonable throughout the district. Sowing of maize and oil-seeds in progress in parts of eastern mahals and of rice, hillmillets and cotton in Western mahals. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Weeding and transplantation of rice in progress in western mahals. Area sown normal in eastern and western mahals; area under cotton greatly increased in Halol petha and that under cereals consequently decreased. Fodder-supply good and sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply sufficient in western mahals, and scarcity which was felt in eastern mahals removed by rain. Distress not severe in western mahals, but alleviated in eastern mahals where it was severe. Three famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals out of which two were closed on 10th.

### KAIRA.

Rain during week 4 inches 30 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 5 inches 49 cents at Matar, minimum 2 inches 99 cents at Kapadvanj, 1 inch 96 cents at Cambay: for season 9 inches 52 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 10 inches 54 cents at Matar, minimum 7 inches 44 cents at Mehmadabad, 9 inches 41 cents at Cambay. Rainfall ample and seasonable. Sowing and cultivation of land suspended for want of a break in rain, but transplantation commenced. Sowing in progress in parts of Cambay. Agricultural stock improving. Fodder-supply still insufficient in Cambay. Green grass available for grazing. Drinking water-supply generally adequate. Irrigation tanks partly filled.

### BROACH.

Rain during week 5 inches 74 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 6 inches 93 cents at Hansot, minimum 1 inch 68 cents at Jambusar: for season 14 inches 14 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 15 inches 70 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 4 inches 9 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall sufficient for sowing operations. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all talukas, but retarded in low-lying lands owing to excessive moisture. Break necessary in all talukas except Jambusar. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

### SURAT.

Rain during week 17 inches 53 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 20 inches 20 cents at Chikhli, minimum 13 inches 85 cents at Olpad, 26 inches 19 cents at Dharampur, 22 inches 93 cents at Bansda, 14 inches 93 cents at Sachin; for season 31 inches 38 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 36 inches 53 cents at Pardi, minimum 27 inches 97 cents at Olpad, 40 inches 31 cents at Dharampur, 31 inches 2 cents at Bansda, 25 inches 99 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient, but a break is now urgently needed and has begun. Sowing of cotton and other kharif crops and transplantation of rice in progress throughout the district except in the low-lying parts of Chorasi and Olpad talukas. Seedlings in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks being filled.

### KOLABA.

Rain during week maximum 17 inches 1 cent at Karjat, minimum 5 inches 81 cents at Alibag; for season 36 inches 1 cent at Alibag, in the district maximum 49 inches 91 cents at Mahad, minimum 27 inches 93 cents at Uran. Rainfall good and general. Preparation of lands for transplantation nearing completion, and transplantation in progress. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Wages normal.

### RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 5 inches 48 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 19 inches 18 cents at Mandangad, minimum 2 inches 79 cents at Devgad; for season 34 inches 29 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 54 inches 25 cents at Dapoli, minimum 24 inches 65 cents at Malvan. Rainfall general and beneficial throughout the district. Transplantation in progress. Germination satisfactory. Prospects good.

### KANARA.

Rain during week 8 inches 74 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 12 inches 16 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 1 inch 45 cents at Mundgod; for season 51 inches 24 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 53 inches 55 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 8 inches 4 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall general and beneficial, but more rain needed in Mundgod petha and Haliyal taluka. Garden and sugarcane crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues. Transplantation and weeding commenced. Area sown normal. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

### EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 4 inches 69 cents at Jalgaon in the district maximum 6 inches 85 cents at Chopda, minimum 50 cents at Chalisgaon; for season 15 inches 50 cents at Jalgaon, in the district minimum 5 inches 3 cents at Chalisgaon. Rainfall excellent everywhere. Break required in some places. Sowing of cotton completed, and of jowari and bajri retarded owing to continuous rain in a few places. Area sown normal except in Pachora taluka where it is expected to be more than normal. Weeding of cotton in progress in Pachora, Chalisgaon and Chopda talukas. Cotton crop in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner and Yaval taluka. Fodder very dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient for the present.

### WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 49 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 8 inches 30 cents at Navapur, minimum 1 inch 19 cents at Sakri; for season 9 inches 1 cent at Dhulia, in the district maximum 12 inches 33 cents at Navapur, minimum 2 inches 83 cents at Sakri. Rainfall good and sufficient except in Sakri and Nardurbar talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of cotton nearly completed. Kharif crops have germinated in some places and are flourishing. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Green grass now available for cattle. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation still insufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

### NASIK.

Rain during week 4 inches 30 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 24 inches 9 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 72 cents at Nandgaon; for season 7 inches 70 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 44 inches 81 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 2 inches 51 cents at Niphad. Rain sufficient in all talukas except Niphad, Yeola and Malegaon where more rain is still needed. Sowing of kharif crops in progress all over the district except in Kalvan taluka where it is retarded owing to incessant rain. Fodder-supply insufficient everywhere except in Nasik, Nandgaon and Igatpuri talukas. Green grass available in some talukas. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Water for irrigation sufficient except Nandgaon taluka. Stocks of grain sufficient. Agricultural and other labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on public works. Rates of wages normal. No unusual emigration noticeable. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

### AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 33 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 3 inches 72 cents at Akola, minimum 4 cents at Karjat; for season maximum 5 inches 53 cents, minimum 1 inch 88 cents. Sowing of cotton and minor crops in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Fodder sufficient for the present but getting dear. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed and Rahuri talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

### POONA.

Rain during week 1 inch 27 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 7 inches 3 cents at Paud, none at Indapur; for season 4 inches 47 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 14 inches 4 cents at Paud, minimum 1 inch 29 cents at Indapur. Rainfall sufficient for the present in the Maval and central portions of the district, but more rain urgently needed in the eastern portion. Sowing of rice, hillmillets and other crops in progress in the Maval portion of the district, and transplantation commenced. Sowing of bajri, jowari and potatoes continues in central portion of the district. Sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain in the eastern portion of the district. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Khed, Junnar and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimtadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels.

### SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week maximum 62 cents at Barsi, minimum 41 cents at Karmala; for season 2 inches 56 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 5 inches 1 cent at Barsi, minimum 1 inch 6 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain urgently needed. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition except in Sangola taluka where they are withering. Kharif sowing started in parts of Barsi, Sholapur and Sangola talukas in spite of insufficient moisture. Supply of Fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but the number is generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation purposes not yet adequate although is has proved a little in Barsi taluka. Deepening of wells by jumpers being actively pushed on. Supply of food-grains sufficient.

### SATARA.

Rain during week 4 iches 1 cent at Satara, in the district maximum 11 inches 71 cents at Javli, minimum 26 cents at Man, 8 cents at Phaltan; for season 11 inches 63 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 27 inches 45 cents at Javli, minimum 1 inch 66 cents at Khatav. More rain needed for kharif sowing in Karad, Khanapur, Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and Khandala petha and parts of Phaltan and Aundh States; elsewhere rainfall general and sufficient and kharif sowing commenced everywhere except in Phaltan State. Water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

### BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 2 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 79 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 5 cents at Indi, 18 cents at Jath, 44 cents at Daphlapur; for season 2 inches 14 cents at Bijapur. In the district maximum 4 inches 90 cents at Bilgi, minimum 1 inch 24 cents at Badami. Kharif sowing retarded for want of rain. Germinated seedlings in fair condition. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Jath and Daphlapur States. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition except in parts of Bagevadi taluka. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Indi, Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur taluka. Irrigation tanks dried up. Stocks of grain sufficient.

### BELGAUM.

Rain during week 2 inches 48 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 8 inches 78 cents at Chandgad, minimum 10 cents at Athni; for season 13 inches 26 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 32 inches 40 cents at Chandgad, minimum 1 inch 92 cents at Athni. Rain insufficient in Athni taluka and in black soil in Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Murgod petha. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of rice completed. Weeding and transplantation in progress. Kharif sowing retarded in black soil. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in fair condition.

### DHARWAR.

Rain during week 1 inch 55 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 2 inches 63 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 31 cents at Navalgund; for season 5 inches 30 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 9 inches 84 cents at Shiggaon, minimum 1 inch 61 cents at Nargund. Rainfall useful for sowing purposes. More rain needed in some parts. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in three talukas. Sowing of rice nearly completed and of jowari continues in seven talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

### KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 2 inches 9 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 12 inches 85 cents at Junagadh, minimum 78 cents at Wadhwan; for season 8 inches 60 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 17 inches 40 cents at Jetpur, minimum 2 inches 25 cents at Dudhala. Rainfall sufficient for sowing operations. Sowing in progress. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient except in Sudamda tank.

### BARODA.

Rain during week 2 inches 71 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 20 inches 83 cents at Navsari, minimum 5 inches 76 cents at Amreli; for season 6 inches 7 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 32 inches 21 cents at Navsari, minimum 6 inches 81 cents at Amreli. Rainfall sufficient except in Okhamandal. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress in Sankheda, Velachha, Kamrej and Patan mahals. Sowing commenced in Vadavla and Chorands mahals.

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From an "agony" column: "man required for demonstration purpose on old English rack (Star Chamber pattern); would have to be slightly stretched to show how rack worked; man should be short to start with."

## LORD ROSEBERY AND SELF-RELIANCE.

### What is the University Stamp?

Lord Rosebery has just been installed as Chancellor of Glasgow University, and his address was full of good things.

Referring to the 2,500 students at the Glasgow University, he said:—"We send them forth to the world with the stamp of Glasgow upon them. What is that stamp to be? The inquiry is not futile. Oxford and Cambridge impart, or did impart, a distinct character to their men; they had a marked division in politics as well as in learning. Oxford had the traditional and reverential; Cambridge the inquiring or testing spirit. Again, Rugby—under Dr. Arnold, at least—was famous as giving a distinct character to its scholars. Why should not Glasgow do the same? And, if so, what is that character to be?

### LEARNING AND POVERTY.

"I know what I should like it to be, though in former days in Scotland the suggestion that I am about to offer would have been considered a superfluity. We had then in Scotland more than now the terrible hand-to-hand struggle, with learning on the one hand and poverty on the other, which embodied in a new form the combative spirit of our ancestors, but which turned out indomitable Scotsmen, who had suffered so much, who had done so much that they needed and dreaded nothing in the battle of life.

"We have all known many such instances, but one has come to hand so recently that it may be well to remember it to-day. Dr. Robertson Nicoll has lately published a memoir of his father, who was an Aberdeenshire minister, and one of the most remarkable book collectors, considering his means, that ever lived. But it is not with that aspect of his life that I am concerned to-day. In 1830, young Nicoll was a student at Aberdeen University. He had a bursary of £12, of which £8 went in fees. This left £4 for a session of twenty weeks. His lodging cost him a shilling a week, his food was bread and cheese, his drink treacle and water, he had to face the long Aberdeen winter without fuel. I ask you to remember that I am not recommending a diet, but recalling a character. In this desperate struggle he came off victorious.

### SCOTTISH SELF-RELIANCE.

"We remember the kindred struggle and triumph of Carlyle at Edinburgh. Men like these were so braced by what they had gone through that they emerged as the survivors of the fittest; they had nothing more in life to fear; they were inured and hardened for whatever life might have to offer; they were, so to speak, the Tenth Legion of Scottish learning and character. What enabled them to face such a training? Was it not, humanly speaking, that Scottish characteristic of self-reliance—the heart of Scottish independence and Scottish success? That is the stamp that I would fain see the University of Glasgow affix to her teaching, and to the graduates whom she sends into the world. Many will be disposed to say that this is unnecessary, that, in fact, it would not distinguish the product of Glasgow from the rest of the nation.

### SELF-RELIANCE ENDANGERED.

"It may be so. I wish I thought so. I wish I could think so. Everything is being done to swamp self-reliance, to make it superfluous and almost ridiculous, I am not likely in this place to touch upon politics. But in both the great political parties, do we not see that mechanical organisation overrules individual opinion, that individual opinion counts for little or nothing, that independent thought is banned and condemned? Politics were made for man, not man for politics, by which I would imply that man should control politics, and not politics men; that politics should embody certain principles and certain needs, and not be the mere shibboleth of a group of prompters. On questions of religion, or philosophy, or economics Universities still send forth independent voices. I should like to see them train men to think for themselves and act for themselves in other fields as well, men who would absolutely refused to harness their intellects to the current cant of the day; men not angular, but true to themselves and to their faith. They will find it and ill trade, unremunerative and reviled, attended with kicks, unattended with placks, but they will be a valuable element in the State; they will render service to their country, and they will be none the less successful in the ordinary calls and professions of life for the possession of a sterling character.

### SELF-RELIANCE AND LIBERTY.

"The plea for self-reliance is after all a plea for liberty, the most sacred and impalpable of national privileges. And yet it behoves us to scrutinise even liberty with a suspicious eye, for it is the word most often abused. The great and sacred principles which evoke enthusiasm contain within them the germs of tyranny, for animated conviction leads to fanaticism, and fanaticism to intolerance and oppression. The bloody tyranny of the French Revolution was carried on under the hallowed standard of liberty itself. Cruel persecution has been constantly exercised on behalf of Christianity, in the name of the Man of Sorrows. And so new ideals, however specious their object, unless guarded and defined, may involve new tyrannies. I distrust a despotism even when exercised in the name of liberty and adorned by the epithet benevolent, for I know the benevolence to be accidental and the hypocrisy permanent. It should, therefore, be the task of independent men and women who love real freedom to resist doctrines which encroach on liberty before these, thriving on apathy, obtain a destructive domination, which, short though it may be, cannot fail to be disastrous, and may be mortal.

### WHY SCOTS THRIVE.

"I would then have self-reliance, the quality for which Scots were famous, but which is being daily sapped, the principle for which Chalmers in this very city made so gallant a fight—I would have self-reliance as the assay mark of this University. It is by self-reliance, humanly speaking, by the independence which has been the motive and impelling force of our race, that the Scots have thriven in India and in Canada, in Australia and New Zealand, and even in England, where at different times they were banned. As things are, we in Scotland do not take much, or even ask much from the State.

"But the State invites us every day to lean upon it. I seem to hear the wheedling and alluring whisper, 'Sound you may be, we bid you be a cripple. Do you see? Be blind. Do you hear? Be deaf. Do you walk? Be not so venturesome. Here is a crutch for one arm; when you get accustomed to it you will soon want another—the sooner the better. The strongest man, if encouraged, may soon accustom himself to the methods of an invalid; he may train himself to totter, or to be fed with a spoon.

"Speaking as a Scotsman, to Scotsmen. I plead for our historical character, for the maintenance of those sterling national qualities which have meant so much to Scotland in the past."

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## TROOPSHIP PROGRAMME, 1908-1909.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The following is the Troopship programme between England, the Colonies and India, during the season 1908-09:—

| VESSEL. | DATE. | FROM. | TO | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "ROHILLA" arrival | 24th Sept. 08 | England | Karachi | Drafts and furlough men. |
| do. sailing | 2nd Oct. | Karachi | Southampton | 4th Worcestors and drafts (via Aden) |
| do. sailing | 3rd Dec. | Southampton | Aden | 1st West Surreys. |
| | | Aden | England | 1st Bedfords. |
| do. arrival | 26th Jan. 09 | England | Bombay | Drafts for Secunderabad and Burma. |
| do. sailing | 3rd Feb. | Bombay | England | Details. |
| "DONGOLA" arrival | 8th Oct. 08 | England | Bombay | 6th Dragoons. |
| do. sailing | 16th Oct. | Bombay | England | Part 1st Somersets. |
| do. arrival | 9th Dec. | England | Karachi | Drafts. |
| do. sailing | 18th Dec. | Karachi | England | 42nd Brigade R. F. A. |
| do. arrival | 9th Feb. 09 | England | Bombay | 1st Royal Scots. |
| do. sailing | 17th Feb. | Bombay | England | 12th Brigade R. F. A. |
| "PLASSEY" arrival | 23rd Oct. 08 | England | Bombay | 1st Borderers. |
| do. sailing | 30th Oct. | Bombay | England | Rest of 1st Somersets. |
| do. arrival | 23rd Dec. | England | Bombay | Drafts. |
| do. sailing | 1st Jan. 09 | Bombay | England | 1st Devons. |
| do. arrival | 24th Feb. | England | Bombay | Drafts. |
| do. sailing | 4th March | Bombay | England | Desails. |
| "REWA" arrival | 5th Nov. 08 | England | Karachi | Drafts. |
| do. sailing | 13th Nov. | Karachi | England | Details. |
| do. arrival | 6th Jan. 09 | England | Karachi | 2nd Liverpools. |
| do. sailing | 14th Jan. | Karachi | Queenstown | 1st Liverpools. |
| do. arrival | 9th March | England | Karachi | Drafts. |
| do. sailing | 17th March | Karachi | England | Details. |
| "DUFFERIN" sailing | 10th Oct. 08 | Bombay | Durban | 6th Dragoons. |
| do. arrival | 23rd Nov. | Durban | Calcutta | 2nd West Kents (via Singapore) |
| FREIGHTSHIP arrival | 13th Dec. 08 | Durban | Karachi | 16th Brigade R. F. A. |

# SPORTING NEWS.

## FOOTBALL.

### Harwood League.

### COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA VS. ROYAL SCOTS "A."

A good muster of spectators again availed themselves of Mr. Hogan's excellent arrangements for their comfort and of a fine evening to witness a most interesting game. The new Gymkhana are a steadily improving lot and their supporters were full of hope that they would lower the Scots' colours, but taking some time to warm up to their work, it was only in the second half that they showed up anything like the form expected of them. In that period, however, they played up grandly and had decidedly the best of the exchanges—a welcome contrast to the opening 30 minutes during which the ball was almost incessantly on the Bandstand division which they had elected to defend.

The first real chance which came the way of the Scots team was one which was refused by Pringle, although he had heaps of time to steady himself before taking his shot.

A smart shower of rain then followed which made the ball play tricky for a good while and was also instrumental in giving the Royals their one and only goal, for Bolton's winning hazard, clean and tight though it was, literally slipped through Gilbert's hands.

Morton now got in a beautiful centre which landed right in front of goal, but was successfully cleared. Then Kennoway was given a chance, but being just off-side was promptly hauled up by Mr. Parry who made a most promising debut with the whistle and will be an acquisition as one of the few really good referees we have with us.

A good kick by Lay who relieved several tight situations at last took the ball past the centre and two very taking attempts on the part of the green jerseys, in which first Harwood and then Marsden were conspicuous, considerably raised their partisans' spirits and indeed all but terminated successfully. A good shot by the latter just went over the bar and then Ellis put in a pretty bit of play culminating in a nice long-range attempt which Robertson kept his eye on and stopped in the nick of time.

Transferring play to the other end, the Scots obtained a corner which Pringle spanked into a likely spot from which Girdwood stab-shot it straight home, and only a clever save by Gilbert averted a second notch. The next minute he was obliged to run out, but though reaching the ball first and in the nick of time, it came back before he could regain his position and looked like a certain score when it cannoned on to Girdwood who was still perforce off-side at the mouth of the net and the whistle, as was only right, fortunately saved the situation. When the usual signal was given to indicate that breathing time had arrived the ball was in mid-field, the score still remaining at

Royal Scots..... 1 goal
Commercial Gymkhana..... nil.

The enclosure being vacated, the usual one a side exhibition was given by the white jacket and red jersey experts while the interval lasted.

On the resumption of hostilities Lay, who was in good form with his long kicks gave a healthy example by introducing still more vim into his efforts. The whole team were soon on the same tack and Robertson began to be hard-pressed—so much so that on one occasion he had only just got rid of the blithesome bomb when Elliott was on him and over him and under him, and both in turn got mixed up with a chair and a goal-judge who rose to the occasion and gave the crowd still more fun for their money.

After a bit of business of a more serious nature, Woolley took possession, gained a nice little stretch, tricked a dangerous half and passed to Barrett who carried on nicely and got to striking distance but the net yawned in vain, a whizz of leather-breath on the left post was all it tasted of the assault.

Marsden played a round game on the left wing and several of his centres were distinctly useful; one of these found its way to Osborne shortly after this incident, and the latter who, like Hotz, Jr., had been working hard though perhaps not, in either case, quite up to best form, smacked in a fine volley which wasn't far off the mark.

The Scots now turned the tables once more and were awarded a couple of corner-kicks in quick succession. The second of these was quite one of Morton's best attempts and had Hotz not put his head in the way extra "jeldes," would undoubtedly have led to another figure for the scoring board.

Both sides were still playing all they knew and Lay, taking the ball away from the Scots' left wingers, ran it up the right touch-line in determined fashion, though failing to keep it clear of bounds from his final kick.

A further good combined rush by the Gymkhana forwards produced no tangible result, and the whistle sounded without any change, a good game ending in favour of the Royal Scots "A" by 1 goal to 0.

The following were the Teams:—

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal—Gilbert.
Backs—Lay, Chapman.
Half-backs—Hotz, Osborne, Bellamy.
Forwards—Harwood, Elliot, Barrett, Woolley, Marsden, Ellis.

ROYAL SCOTS "A" TEAM.

Goal—Robertson.
Backs—Williams, Henderson.
Half-backs—Keyler, Wilson, Lamont.
Forwards—Pringle, Kennoway, Girdwood, Bolton, Morton.

## LOST THAMES TUNNELS.

The recent royal inauguration of the great Rotherhithe tunnel may be made the occasion for recalling the fact that this notable engineering achievement, together with all tunnels of a subaqueous nature, owes its success to some early and forgotten attempts to give greater facilities for crossing the Thames below London Bridge. At the west end of Gravesend, there are still vestiges of a deep shaft, beyond which the original project for a tunnel under the river failed to progress. In 1798 a civil engineer, by name Ralph Dodd, promulgated a scheme for driving a tunnel from Gravesend to Tilbury. He proposed a cylindrical tube, sixteen feet in diameter, and wholly made with keystones, to pass from twenty to thirty feet below the bed of the river, and having a total length of nine hundred yards. This tunnel was to accommodate foot, horse, and carriage passengers, and to be illuminated with lamps burning constantly. An Act of Parliament was obtained, and a company to raise £30,000 was formed, though Dodd's own estimate of the cost of the work was £16,000. However, from the first things went badly. A shaft of forty-one feet was sunk, and the horse-gin used for raising the water was found unequel to the task. A steam engine was therefore suggested, but Dodd affirmed that the horse-gin was sufficient. He tried, and was unsuccessful, so the engine was brought in. Things dragged on, and in 1802 the dissatisfied shareholders deputed Messrs. Rennie and Jessop to examine the works. They reported that the shaft, then seventy-one feet in depth, would have to be made much deeper before the transverse boring could be begun, and remarked upon the incomplete and disordered state of the accounts. The scheme collapsed soon afterwards with the burning of the engine-house, and the last entry in the company's books runs: "Total Cost of Well! £15,242 10s. 4½d.," evidently written by an embittered shareholder.

In 1804, Vesy and Trevithick, two Cornish engineers, floated the Thames Archway Company, and commenced a similar work from Rotherhithe to Limehouse. When the horizontal excavation had reached the length of 1,000 feet, the ground broke in under the pressure of high tides, and the work was abandoned. The consensus of engineering opinion then declared it to be impracticable to make a tunnel under the Thames of any useful size for commercial progression. In 1823, however, a bolder more reckless, and far-seeing mine took up the project, and Brunel's great scheme for a tunnel from Wapping to Rotherhithe was begun two years later. It is to-day simply a part of a long tunnel on the East London Railway, and people have forgotten its very existence as the old Thames tunnel. Consisting of a monolithic mass of masonry, 1,360 feet long, through which run two tunnels; each 14 feet wide and 16½ feet high, in order to accommodate both carriage and footways, a horse and cart has never traversed it yet. The approaches for vehicular traffic were forgotten; indeed, the tunnel never was really finished till a railway took in hand, and constructed approaches, other than shafts, with stairways for pedestrians on either side. Water was constantly pumped out only to keep it open as a curiousity, and the best use that could be found for it was to convert it into a bazaar, illuminated by "myriads of variegated lamps" and possessing side shows in the form of conjuring and negro minstrelsy.

Brunel owed most of his stupendous difficulties to trusting to the geologists' theories, and not making preliminary soundings for himself. For the good of the development of engineering science this, however, was a blessing in disguise, as the great engineer promptly invented the shield system of working, under which his workmen could shelter. Although very different in form and detail from the modern annular shield, Brunel's "toredo" shield, so-called after the boring crustacean of the name, contained the principle upon which the former is made, viz., the support of the face and perimeter of the excavation till the bricklayers had finished the lining. The years of labour and the enormous expense of the first Thames tunnel, together with its failure as a thoroughfare-discouraged engineers from formulating further subaqueous schemes for a considerable number of years. Mr. Barlow broke the spell by the ease and rapidity with which he constructed the Tower subway, completed in 1870 after little more than a year's work. Barlow's cardinal principle was to sink deep into the London clay, which is as impervious to water as stone. This, the second Thames tunnel, was excavated entirely by hand, the miners working in front of a cast iron shield, forced forward by screw jacks, and under the cap of which the segmental lining of cast iron was put together. It was, therefore the pioneer tube tunnel, although this distinction is often wrongly credited to the City and South London Railway, which came twenty years later. Nevertheless, the Tower Subway turned out another failure, and is now occupied by a gas main.

It is curious that the origin and final developments in the art of soft ground subaqueous tunnelling should all be connected with forgotten, or metamorphosed works under the Thames, as represented by Dodd's Gravesend shaft; Brunel's tunnel, which introduced us to the shield; and Barlow's subway, which saw the first use of a metal lining in conjunction with the shield.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

## HIGH COURT.

### THE "KESARI" SEDITION CASE.

### The Tilak Trial.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury, was continued the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India, and for promoting feelings of ill will and enmity between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Mr Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused defended himself.

Mr. Tilak, in continuing his address to the jury, submitted that the prosecution had failed to show that the articles had the actual effect of exciting feelings of disaffection against Government and therefore so far as that part of Section 124A was concerned, he was entitled to an acquittal. With regard to the part of the Section which related to "attempt," the accused contended that the prosecution was bound to show that, but for some extraneous acts, the attempt to excite feelings of disaffection was not successful. Here also it had failed. It was stated by Counsel for the prosecution that there was the same Section as Section 124A in all civilized countries. The accused admitted that it was so, but contended that it was not administered in this country in the same liberal spirit as was done in Europe and America. He then proceeded to give a history of the struggle which brought about changes in the law of sedition in England in the year 1792, a year of unrest, when the whole of Europe was convulsed by the French Revolution. It was briefly this. Sir William Jones, the great Sanskritist, who translated the Sakuntala, wrote a pamphlet in the form of a dialogue between a farmer and a gentleman regarding the political relations between the people and Government. He sent it from Calcutta to his brother-in-law, the Dean of St. Asaph, for publication. The object of the pamphlet was to show that the people of this country were not properly represented in Parliament, that Parliament had some absolute and autocratic powers, and that it required to be reformed. After the publication of the pamphlet, the Dean of St. Asaph was tried before Mr. Justice Buller and a jury. Counsel for the defence was Mr. Erskine. The Judge asked the jury to return a verdict of guilty if they found that there was publication, and said that the jury had nothing to do with the question of seditious intention. Mr. Erskine urged that the question of intention was a question of fact, and the jury had a right to decide it. The jury was placed in a difficulty, and returned a verdict of guilty of publication only, and not guilty of sedition. The Judge refused to take that verdict and convicted the accused. That was considered a wrong judgment. Mr. Erskine moved for a new trial and arrest of judgment. The matter came before Lord Mansfield, who decided against Mr. Erskine. It, however, had one effect. It attracted the notice of Parliament, who took up the question and passed the Fox Libel Act of 1792, which gave power to juries to decide the question of intention. This power juries in England had been enjoying since 1792. Happily for India, the law was the same here. He was glad that this case had been brought to Bombay and was being tried by a jury. The function of a jury was to stand between arbitrary power and the liberty of the people. It had been properly exercised by English juries in the times of unrest he had already mentioned, and had resulted in the British people acquiring their freedom. In India they were now on the threshold of a great constitutional struggle between the bureaucracy and the people, and he asked the jurors to give the people the same support which the English juries gave the people at Home a hundred years ago.

MAIL DAYS INTERVENE.

On the Court sitting after luncheon, the Foreman suggested that, as the accused's address was likely to take some time, it would be convenient to adjourn the case at lunch recess on the following day and meet again on Monday, as Friday and Saturday were mail days.

As the Advocate-General and the accused had no objection to adopting the suggestion his Lordship said he would adjourn the trial accordingly.

THE ADDRESS CONTINUED.

The accused then continued his address. He said that the bomb outrage occurred at the end of April in Bengal, and as that was the question of the day, he considered it his duty as a journalist to press upon the attention of the Government the causes of it, irrespective of the question whether the times were disturbed or peaceful. There were no two opinions as to the fact that the Mozufferpore incident was a very deplorable one. He did not say this now. He said it at the time and the very heading of the article "the country's misfortune," showed that he considered the event in the light of a misfortune. But the questions before the Government and the public were the causes of that incident and how they were to prevent them? The Anglo-Indian newspapers urged on the one hand that the cause of it was the agitation carried on by Native gentlemen in different shapes. The "Pioneer" wrote about the "cult of the Bomb." The accused wrote about the "Secret of the Bomb." One view was that all the political agitators of India from the Congress downwards were to blame. The argument was that, though it was true that in the Legislative Councils and in the Congress the leaders expressed their opinions moderately, they spoke very vigorously outside those bodies. Then the Nationalists and the Extremists were blamed. An attempt was made to show that the bomb was the final outcome of the agitation of these people, and the Government was advised to put a stop to all this. That was the view put forward by the "Pioneer," the "Englishman" and the "Times of India." As representing the other side, he considered it his duty to reply to this, and he was sure the jury would agree with him when he said that he was bound to protest against such comments. His view was that, if they wanted to stop bombs, it would not do to put down the agitation of the Congress, but that they should put down the bureaucracy and reform them. Whatever might be the value of this view, he said he was perfectly justified in putting it forward.

ALLEGED DISTORTED TRANSLATIONS.

Coming to the translations of the articles complained of the accused submitted that they were most distorted, and it was not safe to draw inferences from them. He submitted that, if he succeeded in showing that they were not correct, he was entitled to be acquitted. He had suggested to the prosecution that either new translations should be put into the witness-box for cross-examination. But neither suggestion was accepted.

The accused's address was not concluded, when the Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

## AGA KHAN ESTATE.

### Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

AGA SHAMSUDDIN SHAH'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Inverarity continued the examination of Aga Shamsuddin Shah.

What did your father tell you about Akbar Shah? He said Akbar Shah and Haji Baig appropriated all the jewellery and all the cash left by Hassan Ali to the approximate value of three lakhs.

Continuing witness said his father appropriated the three properties already referred to by him. Ali Shah appropriated the remaining property. Besides, cash and jewellery which Haji Baig appropriated, his father had told him that Akbar Shah had also appropriated a house at Bandra and a garden at Poona. About 15 years ago when he was sitting with his father, Cassim Mooss, the estate agent of the present Aga Khan, came to his father and told him that His Highness wanted to see him. His father asked him what the business was. He replied that His Highness wanted to change in the Collector's office all the property appropriated by Ali Shah into his own name. His father then went. When he returned he asked him about it and said "Are you going to give any share in any of these properties?" Then he told him the story how, after Hassan Ali's death, the brothers appropriated the properties.

It was well known in the family that Haji Baig and Akbar Shah appropriated cash and jewellery before his father told him. As a matter of fact the Bandra property, as long as he could remember, was in Akbar Shah's possession. The garden at Poona was also in his possession for some time and afterwards he give it to a favourite servant called Mahaboob. Witness went many times to the Bandra property. As long as he could remember no member of the family had enjoyment of the property of which Akbar Shah took possession or of the properties which Jangi Shah or Ali Shah took possession. Here a document was shown to the witness and it was put in by Mr. Inverarity. This document related to the transfer of the property to Mahaboob.

Continuing witness said that his father during his life-time had no business of any kind and had not saved any money on his own account. He purchased the three houses at Mount Road. When he died he had left Government paper and money. When witness applied for letters of administration, he had mentioned this. His father used to get Rs. 667 by way of allowance up to the death of his mother. After the death of his mother he got another 100 Rupees more to the allowance. Witness was 21 years old when he got a cash allowance which was Rs. 100 a month. This was before he was married. He continued to receive Rs. 200 up to the death of his father: After that he got also the allowance which was paid to his grandmother. Two months after his marriage, his allowance was increased to Rs. 677 and in all he got Rs. 777 which amount he has been receiving up to date. It was Lady Ali Shah that gave him his grandmother's allowance after his father's death. It was Lady Ali Shah that increased his allowance from Rs 200 to Rs. 677. Witness said that none of these allowances were claimed by him as a matter of right. He never asked any one for them except Lady Ali Shah. The statement that allowances were settled at a meeting of the elders of the family was absolutely false. Until the claim was made in this suit, he never heard from any member of the family that these allowances were claimed as a matter of right. With regard to food and other benefits, witness said that members of the family got them from Aga Khan for the time being, as a matter of grace and bounty and not as a matter of right. Witness said that he allowed the plaintiff to take the rent of Piroo Lane property and let it out as she liked. With regard to Hamum Khana property witness said he allowed it to his sister, Lady Aga Khan, to take the rent of it. He collected the rent of the Mount Road property for himself and his mother. Witness said that his father's heirs were himself, his two sisters (plaintiff and Lady Aga Khan) and his mother. With regard to their shares in the property, witness said plaintiff's share was 7/32, his share 14/32, Lady Aga Khan's 7/32, and his mother's 4/32. Here witness was shown a will. He said it was the will left by his father. It was not in his father's handwriting, but it bears his father's signature.

Witness said that it was absolutely false that any of the houses in Poona belonged to members of the family and they were entitled to reside there. The Poona bungalows were in charge of Mulla Sana. It was not true that members of the family used to lock up the room in which they lived. The keys of the bungalows in Poona were kept by Mulla Sana when members of the family were not living there. After the death of Mulla Sana, Guda Mahomed was in charge of the Poona property, and now Gulam Hussain. For the last four years Haji Bibi and others siding with her have locked the houses up and kept a Ramosi there Before that time they had never done so or made any claim.

Witness said that paragraph 13 of the plaint was absolutely false. There were many members of the family, although married and grown up, who did not get any cash allowance at all. He had kept regular accounts of the management of his father's property. Haji Bibi is the full sister of Zenal abuddin and she is very fond of the children of Zenalabuddin.

DRAFT ASSIGNMENT.

Regarding the draft assignment witness said that by the end of June 1901, he thought it better to divide his father's property among his heirs. He went and saw the plaintiff about it, as she urged him to divide the property. She asked witness as to what he was going to give to Zenalabuddin's children. He replied that by law they were entitled to nothing, their father having predeceased his father. She said they were children without any money and asked witness to give them some share. Witness said he was willing to give them a share if she would be satisfied of her full share by taking the Piroo Lane property and the various sums in cash she took from him through her husband Moochulshah. He had paid several times Haji Bibi on account of her share. He had paid over twelve thousand rupees. Seven cheques were drawn by him in favour of Moochulshah. Six out of seven cheques were endorsed by Moochulshah.

Plaintiff asked witness to give a share of the property to Zenalabuddin's children to which witness replied that if she would execute a document in the form of a release against the estate of Jangi Shah, he would consent to give a share in consideration of plaintiff getting Piroo Lane property and the money she got from him. Witness then wrote a letter to his Solicitors Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos on the subject. His solicitors prepared two drafts. The drafts of conveyance were put in. Witness went to Haji Bibi and gave her the two documents and asked her to get them approved by somebody on her behalf. She said she would get her husband or son to read them out to her and let witness know of the result. Haji Bibi's statement that before he got letters of administration witness had no talk with her on the subject was false. It was not true that he wanted to play a dodge on his sister, but on the other hand witness said she played the dodge. It was not true that Koochukshah was present at the time when witness handed the documents to Haji Bibi. He met Koochukshah, but it was impossible for him to have seen or heard anything that passed between Haji Bibi and the witness. He had no conversation with Koochukshah at the time. Haji Bibi returned the documents on the same day through her son who said that his mother would execute the document if witness would give a share of the property to Zenalabuddin's children, witness did not agree to give such share, but he thought of dividing the property in the ordinary way among the heirs. As one of the heirs was Lady Aga Khan, witness went to see His Highness the Aga Khan at Yerrowda and informed him about the division of the property. He said it was a good thing and asked particulars about the cash in the Bank of Bombay. He asked witness how he was going to divide, to which witness replied he was going to leave the Piroo lane property to the plaintiff and Hamum Khana to Lady Aga Khan and he would take Mount Road property for himself and his mother and adjust the balance of the cash according to the property received. Witness then approached Aga Khan with a view of getting some more property for the estate of Jangi Shah in consideration of the fact that Ali Shah had appropriated more of the property than Jangi Shah. The Aga Khan said that he would consider any reasonable request made to him. On that occasion Aga Khan did not recognise that witness had any legal claim and witness did not approach him in that spirit. Witness asked for the three houses in the Mazagon property in which Jangi Shah and family were residing. He said that the claim of the witness was barred by limitation, but he would see his solicitors about it. After consulting solicitors the Aga Khan told witness to take letters of administration so that he might represent the whole of Jangi Shah's estate. He then obtained the letters of administration and witness said that it was absolutely untrue to say that it was part of a fraudulent scheme between himself and the 1st defendant. When witness got the letters of administration, the Aga Khan asked him how much was the value of the property of Jangi Shah. The Aga Khan then asked the Estate Manager to find out how much was the rough value of the property which Ali Shah had appropriated. The estate manager said it was about 8 lakhs. The rough estimated value of his father's property was given out as ninety thousand. The Aga Khan told generously that he was willing to let witness and other heirs have the three houses that Jangi Shah's family resided and Rs. 40,000 in cash. In consideration of these, witness was to give the Aga Khan a release from all claims which Jangi Shah's estate may have against him. The form of the release was the form approved by the solicitors of the Aga Khan. Witness thought this was a good bargain.

Continuing witness said that it was absolutely false that the release was a fraudulent document. When the release was executed witness got 40,000 rupees by cheque from the present Aga Khan. He deposited that amount with Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. He had informed the plaintiff and paid her Rupees 10,000 by cheque. Out of that account he paid Rupees 10,000 to his mother by cheque and the same amount was paid to Lady Aga Khan. It was absolutely false that the family estate was worth over two crores of rupees. It was not true that Jangi Shah's estate was worth forty lakhs of rupees. After the release was executed witness took possession of the three properties and the money and plaintiff took no objection to that, but plaintiff said that witness should have taken cash instead of property. On one occasion Haji Bibi told the witness to get from His Highness the houses in Poona in which Jangi Shah's family resided. Witness informed the Aga Khan of what Haji Bibi had told him. At first the Aga Knan demurred and on the pressure of the witness he eventually yielded to the proposal. Haji Bibi wanted to give one house to her husband and another to Koochukshah which Aga Khan did not like and therefore declined to give the property in Poona. Witness said that it was absolutely false that pressure was brought to bear on Haji Bibi through Mr. Framjee not to bring a suit against the Aga Khan. It was also absolutely false that witness was the confidential agent of the Aga Khan.

Regarding offerings, witness said that they were made for the benefit of the Hajar Imam alone and it was false to say they were made for the benefit of the family. He never had any offering made to him. It was absolutely untrue that female followers kiss the hands of female members of family. It was absolutely false that female members of the family were given offerings on the occasion of the Aga Khan's marriage. He too was married about the same time and no offerings were made to him or to his wife.

Questioned as to blankets which were alleged to have been brought after the murder, witness said that before plaintiff gave her evidence in this suit, he never heard it alleged that she brought a blanket from Jedda. All her story was false. The Aga Khan's marriage took place a few days after the murder of Jangi Shah. In that wedding, all the members took part and plaintiff and her husband took a prominent part.

Witness said he was an Imami Ismaili, His father was an Imami Ismaili and he taught witness to consider the Aga Khan as Hajar Imam. Four or five years before the death of his father, he was an Ashnasharia. The present Aga Khan is Hajar Imam and his followers come from all parts such as Afghanistan, Asiatic Turkey, Central China, Zanzibar, Madagascar, East Africa, etc. It is absolutely false that these followers come to see any member of the family except Hajar Imam. Witness said he was present on few occasions when Rosakhani was performed at Hassanabad.

Regarding Hasam Shah's murder, witness said that it was not true that Sha Bibi had shown witness any telegram received from the Aga Khan.

Mr. Desai then cross-examined the witness, in the course of which he said he attended Court during the examination of several witnesses in the case, on behalf of the plaintiff. He gave instructions to cross-examine Haji Bibi, Malek Taj Begum and Koochapshah. According to the arrangement between him and Aga Khan, the latter's solicitors were to draw up the release. Witness said that he used to write to the papers, but he did not make much. He did not write regularly. On and off for about six or eight years, he used to write and he made in all between 1,500 and 2,000 rupees. Besides this, he made money by buying, training and selling horses. Regarding the Mount Road property, witness said that its conveyance was in the name of Jangi Shah. His father had told him that there was a property in the name of Muhamad Jaffer Khan who was then managing the estate. Jangi Shah had told him how he came in possession of the house in which he was living. As long as Jangi Shah was managing, he collected the rents of all the property, including the Mount Road property and gave them to Shah Hassam Ali.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

## THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

### Promissory Note Demanded Back for Cancellation.

On the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit, brought by Chhagan Khushal against Chaturbhuj Goverdhan, Hormusji Jehangir Mody, and Pestonji Jahangir Mody, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 17,200, with further interest and costs. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji, and Davidas appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person. Mr. Weldon and Mr. F. Sorabji Teleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the second defendant. The third defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that by a promissory note, dated the 18th February 1907, the defendants promised to pay to Cowasji Jehangir Mody or order, on demand, the sum of Rs. 16,000, with interest at 12 annas per cent. per month. Cowasji endorsed the promissory note to the plaintiff. There was due to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 17,200 in respect of the said note. Frequent demands had been made, but the defendants had failed to pay anything on account of the debt.

The second defendant, in his written statement, said the promissory note was passed to Cowasji Jehangir Mody, brother of this defendant, under the following circumstances. The third defendant was indebted to Cowasji in the sum of Rs. 16,000, in respect of Cowasji's share in the commission received by the third defendant as agent of the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited. The third defendant wished to mortgage the commission to Khan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand. The second defendant held the third defendant's power of attorney. It was arranged that Cowasji should release his share in the commission so as to enable a mortgage of it to be executed on the terms that the promissory note should be executed to him. Cowasji required this defendant's signature and the first defendant's signature to the note, as the third defendant was absent from Bombay. It was, therefore, executed by this defendant on the third defendant's behalf. Cowasji agreed with this defendant that his signature should be given and be operative only until the third defendant passed a promissory note to Cowasji under his own hand and that as soon as this was done the liability of this defendant should cease, and the note would be delivered up for cancellation. The first defendant signed the note also on these terms. This defendant signed the note on the faith of the above mentioned agreement. The third defendant subsequently executed a promissory note under his own hand for Rs. 16,000 to Cowasji, when this defendant's liability ceased, and the note ought to have been delivered back for cancellation. This defendant denied that the plaintiff gave any consideration for the note, and changed that the plaintiff was a mere "benami" holder thereof for Cowasji, who ought to deliver back the note for cancellation. This defendant counter-claimed that the said note should be cancelled. He said that, in case he was held liable on the note, he was entitled to be indemnified against the plaintiff's claim by Cowasji. This defendant claimed that a notice should be issued to Cowasji, and that an order be made against them to indemnify this defendant against the plaintiff.

The third party, Cowasji, in his written statement, said that what was stated in the plaint was substantially correct. The third defendant was the agent of the Berar Manufacturing Company, doing business under the name and firm of Jehangir Hormusji and Co. The third defendant was brother of the second defendant and of the third party, Cowasji. The statements of the second defendant, so far as they were inconsistent with this party's contentions, were false. The promissory note was signed by the second defendant, not only as the constituted attorney of the third defendant but in his own personal capacity also. The third party never promised that the signature of the second defendant should be given and be operative only until the third defendant passed a promissory note, or that as soon as such promissory note was given, the liability of the second defendant should cease, and that the note should be delivered back for cancellation.

Ten hearing was proceeded with.

## POLICE COURT.

### ROBBING HIS MASTER.

In the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of a case in which Inspector Fuller charged Maruti Sakaram, with robbing his master Erana Umaji of property worth Rs. 2,531, on 27th November 1906. On the day previous to the robbery, Erana's daughter died: Erana's family had to remove to the hill-camp. The accused was deputed from the camp to bring necessary articles. On the following day, the house-door was observed to have been forced open; the property was discovered to be missing from the receptacles it had been deposited in; the accused had also disappeared. He was only arrested on 9th instant. In his statement to the Court, he admitted his having committed the theft at the instigation of a goldsmith, with whom part of the property was; while the remainder was with a Marwari. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

### ALLEGED TRESPASS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Antone Peter Fernandes, a Goanese, with committing trespass and theft on board the s. s. "City of Paris," lying in the Dock. Captain John Campbell, who was asleep in his cabin on board, awoke at a quarter-past four in the morning and saw the accused in the cabin. He caught him. A knife and a file were found upon him; also, a key which belonged to the Chief Officer. The accused stated that this was all due to his bad luck; he had gone on board in search of employment. He slept there in the night; had picked up the key on board. The accused was remanded.

### NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th July on 138-60 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 3,200 | 1,700 | 60 | 5,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 24 | 12 | 1 | 37 |
| For previous weeks of half-year | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| Total for 1 week .... | 3,200 | 1,700 | 60 | 5,000 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding Week of previous year | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total to corresp. date do. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Consent Decree.

421-05 Mathabhoy J and M Varsonji Tricumji vs Welji Natha Madhavji K and C.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Pass heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Reference for hearing and final disposal.

175 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and P. S. Nunes Ardeser H D and Co.

14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Keshinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.

188 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and S. J. Sodawaterwalla. Ardeser H. D. and Co.

86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admr. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

176 & 221 Little and Co, In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Little and Co.

41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admr. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

204 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Sha Parbudas Gungadas Javeri Sha Laktmidas Purshotamdas Javeri Ardeser H D and Co.

109 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Trimbuck Dwarkavath Little and Co.

99 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Navalchand Hirchand Ardeser H D and Co.

31. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bombji Dadabhoy Buxter Little and Co.

26. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephine Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.

40. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.

77. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. N. Bhaucha Ardeser H D and Co.

183. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Dhanjishaw Nanabhoy Bharucha.

182 Little and Co, In re-Land Acq. Act. of 1894 and re Government and Hajarimal P G A Gahanaji Shershimal Hajurimal and others Little and Co,

12 & 13 B Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. J. Tata Ardeser H. D. and Co

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# The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1908.


## RESEARCH DEFENCE.

THE inaugural meeting of the Research Defence Society was held in London three weeks ago, when Lord Cromer, the President, made a noteworthy speech. We hear so much to the detriment of scientists from anti-vivisectionists and self-styled humanitarians that it is well to be reminded there is another side of the case though hitherto the individuals attacked have not considered it worth while to defend themselves or their methods. However, it has now been deemed desirable to form a society in order to educate the public and to rebut the allegations levelled against a large section of scientific gentlemen by well-meaning but often ill-informed bodies of their fellow-subjects. Lord Cromer combatted the idea that the society was one of men callous of the sufferings of the lower animals, by pointing out that its membership included many laymen who could claim no special scientific knowledge, and many who had taken an active part in the prevention of cruelty to animals. For himself, for example, he laid claim to some qualification in this respect, having for years been President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which conducted a long and fairly successful campaign in Egypt. There are, of course, many among us besides the Jains who deny us the right to take animal life in whatever form we find it, and there are others who go so far as to declare that no form of animal life is lower than our own; but they are extremists with whom it is not well to argue. Our purpose is to show that the accusations of cruelty levelled against Scientific Research are frequently exaggerated and that there is much to be said in defence of experiments on living animals. "I do not merely hold," said Lord Cromer, "that there is nothing inconsistent between an absolute detestation of wanton cruelty to animals, and approval of experiments on living creatures, having for their object the relief of suffering to both human beings and dumb animals. I go further than this: I maintain that the one attitude is the necessary consequence and corollary of the other, and that if the necessity of the experiments may, as I hold, be justified by any good and sufficient reasons, their execution should be, so far as is possible, watched and controlled by a body of men who would shrink with horror from anything indicating indifference or callousness to the wanton infliction of pain." Hence the formation of the Defence Society.

In his speech Lord Cromer defended vivisection on two grounds. In the first place, said he, it has to be shown that experiments on living animals have already produced invaluable results, and may produce results still more invaluable. In the second place, it has to be shown that the experiments are conducted in such a manner as to minimise, if not altogether to obviate, the infliction of pain. He held that both of the propositions can be proved up to the hilt. Lord Cromer said nothing unfriendly to anti-vivisectionists and did not resent the forcible language they sometimes employ in their representations; but he pointed out that well nigh every advance in medical science since Harvey discovered that circulation has been, directly or indirectly, the result of experiments on living animals. He gave one or two instances. One of the greatest discoveries of modern times is that the transmission of malaria is effected by mosquitoes. In the words of a very eminent authority, this discovery "is going to make the tropics habitable." He had himself seen enough to enable him to judge of the enormous value of this discovery. Fever has almost entirely disappeared from the town of Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, which was at one time becoming well nigh uninhabitable owing to the prevalence of this disease. Although this discovery was not due to vivisection, so high an authority as Professor Osler, the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, was asked by the Royal Commission now sitting whether the discovery would have been made had it not been for previous experiments on animals. "Never," was the reply. "The men who made these investigations spent their lives in the laboratories, and their whole work has been based on experimentation on animals." With regard to Malta fever, experiments on monkeys led to the discovery of the cause of the disease. Vivisection has led to the saving of many lives. It is shown that since the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria was introduced the percentage of fatal cases in the London hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board has fallen by 26 per cent. And Lord Cromer argued that if ever a cure is found for cancer the discovery will be due, not to observation, but to experiment.

On the subject of alleged cruelty Lord Cromer made some very plain statements. He declared that several causes had contributed to lead to much misapprehension on this subject. In the first place, one or two isolated cases are often taken and presented to the public with a variety of harrowing and revolting details. As regards these isolated cases the facts have to be accepted with the utmost reserve. On examination they very frequently turn out to be greatly exaggerated, if not wholly imaginary. It is an old and well recognised maxim that hard cases make bad law. If even in a single case wanton cruelty could be proved, the subject is one which calls for careful inquiry with a view, if possible, to preventing the occurrence of any such event in the future; but a few exceptional and perhaps accidental cases are not sufficient to condemn a whole system which can be proved to be productive of the utmost good to the human race and to animals in general. Then a very large number of these cases which are constantly presented to the public appear to have occurred in somewhat a remote past, and it is probable that in the past some real cases of cruelty may be cited. But we now have to deal not with the history of vivisection, but with the operation of the system since the Act of 1876 was passed. Moreover, vivisection is not carried on to nearly so great an extent as is imagined. It is shown that last year the number of experiments was only some seventy-three thousand. Of these over ninety-six per cent. were inoculations, hypodermic injections and so forth, which involve no operations and in the bulk of instances no pain. In the remainder of cases operations were carried on under anæsthetics. And speaking before the Royal Commission on the subject Professor Starling, an eminent scientist, who is also noted for his extreme sensitiveness as regards the infliction of pain on animals, testified that though he had been engaged in the experimental pursuit of physiology for the last 17 years, on no occasion had he ever seen pain inflicted in any experiment on a dog or cat, or he might add, a rabbit, in a physiological laboratory in England, and his testimony would be borne out by that of anyone engaged in experimental work in that country. We do not doubt that equally satisfactory evidence as to the humane conduct of experiments in this country could be furnished—sufficient to re-assure those who labour under the belief that any unnecessary pain is inflicted on the subjects under experiment.

WALFISH BAY. THE perennial rumour that Great Britain is about to cede Walfish Bay to Germany is again occupying attention, though no reason has been brought forward to suggest that the change is any more likely to take place now than it has been in the past. This curious little colony belongs to Cape Colony, although it lies some four hundred miles away in the centre of the coast line of German South-West Africa. Germany is naturally anxious to obtain possession of the tract, for it is the only natural and convenient harbour and anchorage on the whole coast. The difficulty lies in the fact that the boundaries of the area, some four hundred and thirty square miles, are not known. Germany has constructed two harbours, Swakopmund to the north and Sandwich to the south, and a right of way through the south-eastern corner is claimed, although this is evidently of little account, except for the fact that the disputed area contains the only supply of fresh water within a hundred miles. A few years ago the population of the colony was only a little over a thousand, of whom one hundred and forty-five were whites, and it is probable that this number has decreased for at one time whales were fairly abundant, but they are now rarely seen, and the ostrich and elephant, which at one time sent down a goodly supply of feathers and ivory from the grassy hinterland, have now disappeared, and the only remaining exports are ordinary hides and cattle for the Cape. Walfish Bay came into the hands of the British from the Dutch in 1878, and it is curious that this should have been the only place at which the Boers came into contact with the British Navy as such. No doubt Germany sees many reasons why it would be advantageous to her to possess the land, but equally good reasons for Great Britain giving it up have never yet been brought forward.

THE JAPANESE CABINET. THE present is not the only occasion on which the reforming of a Cabinet at Tokio has deprived London of the services of the Japanese Ambassador to take the seat of Minister for Foreign Affairs, for Viscount Hayashi, as Count Komura is now doing, left London for the same purpose in 1905. A telegram received on July 3 stated that the Marquis Saionji, the Premier, had resigned, ostensibly on the ground of ill health, but that it was understood to be on the question of financial policy. No papers from the Far East have yet arrived giving details of the occurrence, but the fact that Baron Katsura has formed the new Cabinet lends considerable colour to the suggestion. Baron Katsura was Prime Minister from 1901 to 1906 and as such was a large factor in the Japanese war policy, for his training was essentially military. At the close of the Russian war Japanese finances were in an alarming state and it was on financial questions that Baron Katsura's last Government went out of office. The legacy they left was no enviable one and an unexpected time of depression, both local and world-wide, has made the task of the Finance Minister, Mr. Sakatani, all the harder. We have from time to time pointed out the extraordinary obligations which Japan has recently imposed on herself, and it will be extremely interesting to see how far a step has now been taken to stop the wild career of unnecessary expenditure. Japan's national debt at the end of 1905 amounted to one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three million yen or nearly twenty thousand million pounds and, were all the proposed schemes carried out in connection with shipping and internal communications, chiefly the nationalisation of railways, this debt would necessarily be largely increased. The interests involved must have been large to bring about the fall of the Cabinet in two years, and it will be instructive to see how the new Government, which practically is that which controlled the war, will deal with the situation in Korea.

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THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to four per centum per annum.

THE Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of interest to three per cent.

H. H. THE RAJA OF CHOTA UDEPUR has arrived in Bombay from Poona, and put up in the Great Western Hotel.

THE despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the increase to the pay of the signalling staff in the Telegraph Department goes home by this week's mail.

THE Government of India's recommendations upon the Councils Extension Scheme is likely to go home early next month.

No deferred telegrams will be accepted by the Telegraph Department on Sundays and holidays after next Saturday.

ONLY 453 deaths from plague occurred in the Indian Empire last week, 188 of these being in Burma, 71 in the Mysore State and 22 in the Bombay Presidency.

LALA DURGAPRASAD VAISHYA, Accountant, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

ACCORDING to the preliminary June forecast, published at Calcutta, on the 16th instant, the estimated acreage sown this year, in the two Provinces, is 2,868,200, which shows a decrease of 28 per cent. on last year.

A REPORT published yesterday shows that the depth of accumulated snow on the higher peaks and passes of the Western Himalayas at the end of May was, on the whole, not above the average. This is a favourable state of things for the monsoon.

A COMMILLA telegram to the "Empire," dated yesterday, says, that the "Bengalee" defamation case arising out of the Crabbe murder case, has been compromised, the editor undertaking to publish an amended account, which will be filed in Court, and the complainant withdrawing his case.

THE Government of India have accepted the offer of the Maharana of Udaipur to raise a body of Imperial Service Cavalry, and a Squadron will be formed forthwith. His Highness's action will, says the "Pioneer," be warmly approved as the Udaipur State can furnish a class of Rajputs who will make excellent soldiers.

THE Tilak trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury, in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, was continued yesterday. The accused, who spoke for some hours on Wednesday, continued his address to the jury, in which he surveyed the constitution of juries, the law of sedition at home, and cognate matters, and asked the jury to act independently on their own judgment in this case. He declared that the translations put in by the prosecution were distorted as to the meaning of important words and phrases; and that the jury should, in coming to a verdict, look to the impression they would produce, not upon their own minds or the minds of other communities, but on the minds of the Marathi community, who alone read the incriminating articles. The accused had not concluded his address when the Court adjourned until this morning.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS

### A NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

### Indian Gift to the Queen.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 25.

I have never seen the Chapel Royal look more lovely than it did on Tuesday when Miss Jean Reid, the only daughter of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, was married to the Hon. John Ward, Equerry to the King. The famous old church which has witnessed the nuptials of many princes and princesses, some of whom have lived to become kings and queens, was simply embedded in glorious white roses and orchids, even the window sills being cushioned with the pure white blooms. Except at the marriage of Royalty there has perhaps never been such a muster of the Royal family present at a wedding. Both the King and Queen were there, the latter wearing a softly tinted gown of Pompadour silk. The Princess of Wales' dress of hand painted mousseline de soie was much admired. The Prince of Wales was there too and Princess Victoria while the Duke and Duchess of Connaught brought the prettiest of all our princesses—Princess Patricia—with them. Yet another branch of the Royal family was represented by Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck.

There were American multi-millionaires ready to pay untold gold for a card for the wedding of their Ambassador's daughter but with the church thronged with members of the Royal family and the near relatives of the bride and bridegroom there was no room for them.

"What a pretty wedding" was the exclamation one heard on all sides, and indeed Miss Reid with her bright smiling face and her soft white satin gown with its old rose point lace and her long Court train bordered with white roses and orange blossoms made a charming bride. The bridesmaids in their white embroidered muslin and pale blue sashes and the little pages in quaint old-fashioned nankeen breeches and blue velvet coats, looking for all the world as if they had stepped out of a picture by Hoppner, made a pleasing picture.

SECRETS OF THE TROUSSEAU.

Quite a battle royal was waged around Miss Reid's trousseau, for the beautiful garments of which a world famous Paris firm was chiefly responsible. Naturally all the representatives of the newspapers and particularly of the American newspapers descended on Dorchester House, the stately Park Lane home of the American Ambassador for particulars of the trousseau. In an ordinary way these would have been easily forthcoming, for not only is Mr. Whitelaw Reid an old journalist himself but his wife and daughter are accustomed to American ideas of publicity. The bridegroom, however, had other ideas and asserted them. The Hon. John Ward has an invincible objection, which will be shared by many people, to the modern fashion of publishing the details of a bride's toilette, the number of gowns and hats and dainty negligees. It is a custom, declares Mr. Ward, which merely panders to vulgar curiosity and so he made his bride promise that she would do all she could to prevent the contents of her trousseau from leaking out.

And that is why only the scrappiest details of the trousseau of the season have been published to the world.

WOMEN AT THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

The great Pan-Anglican Congress which has filled London with clerical dignitaries who have come from the uttermost parts of the earth came to an end yesterday with the garden party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. It has been not a little interesting to note how popular the women speakers have proved at the various sessions of the congress. The modern woman has acquired a fluency in public debate not possessed by an earlier generation, and again and again during the sittings of the congress a somewhat dull and colourless discussion was broken in upon by some woman speaker, it might be a lady doctor who could give a vivid sketch of her work among the native women of India, or a quiet little deaconess who could thrill a vast assemblage of men and women with her tales of how London lives.

The old idea that a churchwoman if she aspired to zeal for the church must be unutterably dowdy was exploded by the great gatherings of well dressed women wearing the smartest of smart hats and the prettiest of light summer gowns. Not content with attending the sessions of congress in large numbers and taking a leading part in the debates the women have also organised many meetings on their own account.

To fill the Albert Hall with its seating accommodation for ten thousand persons is something of a feat. To fill it with an audience of women only has only been attempted by suffragists and churchwomen. This week it was the turn of the Churchwomen and so great was the demand for tickets for the woman's mass meeting that the supply was exhausted days before the meeting. Mrs. Creighton, widow of the late Bishop of London, one of the most gifted and eloquent of women speakers had some excellent advice to give the ten thousand churchwomen who filled the Hall. Women, said Mrs. Creighton, were the guardians of manners in Society, but they must not expect good manners unless they themselves showed good manners. It would not encourage good manners to scowl at a man who did not give up his seat in a crowded car or train but it would encourage him to thank him gratefully when he did so—a piece of very sensible advice which was loudly applauded by the feminine audience.

Missionaries from foreign lands and church dignitaries who have been long absent from their native country must have been struck by the frequent presence at the sessions of congress of a tall, graceful woman with a pale, tired face. Quietly gowned in soft greys and neutral tones she nevertheless had about her that curious air of dignity which belongs to Royalty trained from its earliest days in the ways of graciousness. The lady is Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein, perhaps the most serious minded of all our princesses.

So interested is Princess Louise, who is a daughter of Princess Christian, in the work of the church and more particularly in its work in dark places that she is a constant visitor at the Church Army depots and may be seen there actively engaged in the work of mercy that is ever in progress there.

KING AND QUEEN AS HOSTS.

Last year's garden party at Windsor was a great success, but its memory is completely put in the shade by the garden party of this year. A cloudless sky and a sun whose heat was tempered by a refreshing breeze made the day an ideal one for a garden party and as one surveyed the scene one realised what a wonderful domain the Windsor garden really is. The grey old buildings of the Castle in the background, the green of the lawns and terraces bathed in the bright sunshine and thronged with the ten thousand guests of the King and Queen, here and there a brilliant uniform making a splash of colour in vivid contrast to the dainty hues of summer toilettes, make a picture which once seen is not easily forgotten. The guests of the Sovereign represented every shade of English public and social life. Statesmen, members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, bishops, actresses, stars of the variety stage, men great in literature, in art and in science, Society beauties, all were present at the Windsor garden party.

INDIAN LADY'S GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

The tact of the King is never more in evidence than it is on these occasions. Now talking to a Labour member, now to an ex-viceroy, or a visitor from some part of the Empire, he appears to know exactly what subjects his visitors would like to converse on. And the Queen is an ideal hostess with a happy knack of seeming to make the pleasure of each individual guest her special thought.

One very pretty incident occurred during Saturday's proceedings. Mrs. Dossabai Cowasji Jesswalla, an Indian lady in her seventy-eighty year who is touring the world, presented to the Queen some beautiful specimens of her embroidery worked in gold, silver and pearls. Included in the gift was a velvet cap covered with miniature portraits of the Royal family, including Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. Queen Alexandra was delighted with the gift and made special arrangements for the comfort of the aged donor, with whom she and the Princess of Wales chatted for some time.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The suffragette demonstration last Saturday has been the political event of the week and there has been great rejoicing in the women's camp at the success of this gathering.

On all hands it is admitted to have been the largest public meeting ever held in the history of political movements, no less an authority than the "Times" estimating the number of people in the Park at close upon half a million.

The object of the gathering was to impress Mr. Asquith but the reply of the Prime Minister to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who forwarded him the resolution carried in the Park, shows that the suffragettes have failed in their object.

The wily ladies have already decided upon their next step. The Hyde Park demonstration is to be repeated on a given night next week but this time in Parliament-square! What will happen if the Suffragette leaders persuade a couple of hundred thousand people to demonstrate outside the House of Commons can only be conjectured!

AND THE ANTI-SUFFRAGETTES.

All this activity has put the anti-suffragettes on the war path and with the Countess of Jersey, the Dowager Countess of Ilchester, Lady Dorothy Neville, Lord Rothschild and Lord James of Hereford on the committee of the anti-suffrage society it is making some progress.

The "antis" have announced that they will hold no noisy demonstrations. They will however, endeavour to bring pressure to bear on candidates at Parliamentary elections.

With the suffragettes who are in the main remarkably clever organisers, expert electioneers and above all endowed with a gift of smart repartee which does wonder with an election crowd, and the anti-suffragists who are women of great social influence each pulling his coat tails a different way, the lot of the Parliamentary candidate of the near future will not be a happy one.

TRIUMPH OF THE POKE BONNET.

It looks as though the poke bonnet would be ubiquitous at the fashionable sea side resorts. And really one is obliged to confess when one sees the old time "scuttle" bonnet on a pretty head that our grandmothers did know a thing or two after all. Made of softly tinted crepe de chine or the finest crinoline, wreathed with rose buds and finished with a flowing veil thrown back from the brim it is a wonderfully becoming frame to pretty hair and a young face. Moreover it is strictly hygienic, is light in weight, and affords just the shade required for the eyes and complexion. A quaintly pretty idea is that of the lace cap which fits inside the bonnet. This little cap seems to take the place of the quilling of lace to be seen in early Victorian pictures of the poke.

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WITH a view to extend the northern limit of the port to Naihatti, the Calcutta Port Commissioners have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 14,232 for the survey of the channel and banks of the River Hooghly to that point.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce is addressing Government towards amending the Indian Arbitration Act, in order to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction to enforce decisions given in private arbitration.

DURING the week ending 14th July, 11 1/2 chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Of these one was shipped to Zanzibar, two each were purchased by the Farmers at Jamnagar, Sholapur and Godhra, three by the Farmer at Surat and half each by the Farmers at Jhada, Sachin State and Wankaner. During the week 86 1/2 chests were imported from Indore.

## INDIANS IN NATAL.

### AN EXAMPLE FROM MAURITIUS.

### New Bill Passes the Second Reading.

### POSSIBLE FRICTION WITH THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Legislative Assembly at Pietermaritzburg has read a second time, without a division, the Bill providing that no new trading licenses shall be issued to Indians after 31st December, 1908, and that no licenses shall be held by Indians after 31st December, 1918.

The Colonial Secretary cited Mauritius as an example of the curse of Asiatics, and said that whites there had been superseded.

Mr. Smythe, leader of the Opposition, maintained that the existing laws were efficacious, and he warned the Government against inviting a wrangle with the Imperial Government.

## NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

### Ambassador Recalled from London.

### APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, JULY 15.

A telegram from Tokio states that Baron Katsura has formed a new Cabinet.

Count Komura, at present Ambassador in London, has been appointed Foreign Minister and will leave London about the 27th instant.

## COLONIAL BISHOPS AT CAMBRIDGE.

### Honorary Degrees Conferred.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Bishops of Calcutta and Uganda received Degrees at Cambridge, to-day, in the presence of a large gathering of eminent men.

## DISAFFECTION IN MONASTIR DISTRICT.

### Officers Incite a Rising.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The officers of the disaffected regiment in the Monastir District, are touring the villages and inciting the people to rise.

Osman Fezi has arrived at Monastir.

## TURKEY AND PERSIA.

### Anglo-Russian Protests.

### SLOW ACTION BY THE PORTE.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Anglo-Russian Embassies continue to make repeated representations to the Porte on the subject of the encroachments of Turkish troops on the Persian Frontier.

The Porte makes evasive and dilatory replies.

## THE ISSUE OF THE G. I. P. DEBENTURES.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The issue list of the new Great Indian Peninsula debentures has been closed.

## SHORT-TIME IN COTTON MILLS.

### International Action Probable.

LONDON, JULY 15.

As the outcome of the international organization, the short-time in cotton mills is now being systematically applied in England, America, Germany, Belgium, Portugal and Japan, and the co-operation of other continental countries is expected.

## THE SUBMARINE ACCIDENT.

### Victims Recover.

### CAUSE OF THE MISHAP.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The officers and men of the Submarine Aq, who were rendered insensible by petrol fumes, have recovered.

The accident was caused by leakage of the tank due to rolling and the rough sea.

## CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Worcester has beaten Gloucestershire by 225 runs.

The match between Kent and Lancashire was abandoned.

Hampshire has beaten Philadelphia by an innings and 36 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Notts by 140 runs.

Warwickshire has beaten Northamptonshire by an innings and 53 runs.

The matches between Middlesex and Surrey and Leicestershire and Essex were drawn.

## FIGHTING IN TABRIZ.

### Revolutionary Positions Bombarded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 16.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz, states that a heavy bombardment of the revolutionary positions was continued yesterday.

The women and children have been brought into safety.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

### Continued British Success.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The British competitors continue to be successful in the Olympic games. Of eight events they have won four against the United States two, France one, and Sweden one.

## THE ROSYTH NAVAL BASE.

### Its Abandonment Decided

LONDON, JULY 16.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Government have decided to abandon the naval dockyard at Rosyth on the advice of naval experts.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

### Heavy Decreases.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The imports and exports for the half year show decreases of nearly five and a half millions and seven millions, respectively.

## THE LATE MR. COLNAGHI.

### Fortune Left to the National Gallery.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Colnaghi, the Art Collector, who lately died, has left his fortune, subject to his widow's life interest, to the National Gallery for the purchase of pictures.

[Mr. Martin Colnaghi, who was eighty-three years of age, was one of the most charming old men in the world of art. He had an almost unique knowledge of pictures and their values, and his verdict was accepted as final when any question of judging the value of a collection came up for decision.

Although of Italian origin, Mr. Colnaghi was quite English in manner, training, education and sentiment, for several generations of his forbears lived almost exclusively in England.

He was a well-known figure at Christie's, and at one great sale he had a spirited contest with Messrs. Agnew for possession of Romney's "Portrait of a Young Girl," which Mr. Colnaghi finally secured for 7,000 guineas. On another occasion he bought a Hoppner, after a struggle with another famous buyer for 2,200 guineas.

Until quite recently Mr. Colnaghi was remarkably active. He never required more than six hours' sleep, and more often than not had only five.]

## DEATH OF MISS NELLIE SMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 16.

The funeral of Miss Nellie Smith, of the Nursing Staff of the General Hospital, took place yesterday afternoon from the Nurses' Quarters, a large number of the friends of the deceased being present.

Miss Smith, who was still in her teens, came from Poona, about 9 months ago, with her sister as a probation nurse, and had just passed her preliminary examination. She was taken ill with dysentery and grew worse, until her death, which occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

She was of a bright and cheerful disposition, and was very popular with her fellow nurses. She also showed great aptitude for her work. A sad circumstance is that her engagement to be married had only recently been announced.

When the "cortege" left the hospital compound, for the interment, at the Cantonment cemetery, the entire staff and employes of the hospital lined up and attended to pay a last token of respect. The floral offerings were many.

Miss Smith's father, who had been telegraphed for to Poona, is now on his way to Rangoon.

## LAW COLLEGE FOR CALCUTTA.

### Model College Desirable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

After a protracted and animated debate, the Faculty of Law of the Calcutta University on Tuesday last accepted the resolution in which they recorded their opinion, that, with a view to promote the legal education of students for the degrees examinations in Law it is desirable to establish a University Law College to serve as a model College, and not with a view to create a monopoly, either general or local. The matter will shortly come up before the Senate.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FEIDAY, JULY 17.

Bombay Garrison :—Fort Field Officer, Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, 2nd Lieut. G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots; next for duty, Major A. F. Pullen, R.G.A.

BOMBAY: ARRIVALS, JULY 16.—Capt Kerwick, I.O. Dept., from England.
DEPARTURES, JULY 16.—2nd Lieut. Whittall, O.L.I. to England.
Maj. Conral, 125th Nap. Rifles, to England.
Col. Kettlewell, 120th Raj. Infantry to England.
Major Lowther, 95th Russel's Infy., to Bolaram.

## ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

### Calcutta Police and Seditious Leaflets.

### A RAJA AND TWO ZEMINDARS GIVE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

At the continued trial, at Alipore, yesterday, evidence was given in support of the charges against the alleged bomb conspirators by a Raja, two Zemindars of Jessore, and by a number of policemen, postmen and malis.

The case was adjourned to Friday next.

ARREST OF PROBASH CHUNDER DEB.

The detective police, to-day, arrested Probash Chunder Deb, a wealthy landlord of Calcutta, on a charge of waging war against the King, under a warrant issued by Mr. Birley, District Magistrate, Alipore. Suspicious letters, pictures, etc., have been found in his house.

SEDITIOUS LEAFLETS.

The following paragraph appears in to-day's "Statesman" :—

The Commissioner of Police has reason to believe that seditious leaflets are being quietly distributed in Calcutta and its suburbs, and has issued strict orders to Divisional Superintendents to take immediate steps with a view to trace these leaflets back to their source, to the press where they are printed, or to their distributer or publisher.

Every Inspector has been specially directed to depute English and Bengalee-knowing head constables to go about, within the thana limits, and deface all such seditious or inflammatory leaflets or posters as they may come across.

Inspectors are also required to communicate at once with the Commissioner, should they succeed in gaining any information as regards the circulation of leaflets, notices or posters, and to report to him any action taken by them in each case.

THE MADRAS ORATOR.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE COURT.

MADRAS, JULY 16.

At the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the trial of Ethiraj Surendranath Arya, who is charged with offences under sections 134 A and 153 A, Indian Penal Code, in respect to speeches delivered by him on the Beach and at the Moore Market on 9th March, 2nd May, and 3rd June, commenced this morning.

Mr. E. R. Osborne, Special Public Prosecutor, in the course of his speech in opening the case, said there were two separate cases against the accused, one consisting of three speeches, the other consisting of one speech. Counsel purposed at this stage to take up the first case, consisting of three speeches, and later on the one. The Government of Madras, on the complaint of Chief Inspector Bhavanandam Pillay, charged accused with offences under the sections mentioned above. In recent times in Madras, so-called Extremists had started a society called Chenai Jenna Sangam, of which accused was a prominent member. It would appear in evidence that the head-quarters of the Sangam had been at Tholasinga Perumal Kovil Street, Triplicane, but was now situated near the Ice House Road. This society began systematically to collect subscriptions, organise and hold meetings, sometimes daily, at the Moore Market, and on special occasions on South Beach. It was in the course of these meetings that the accused delivered speeches he is now charged with.

Evidence on behalf of the prosecution was recorded. The case is proceeding.

## SEQUEL TO THE DACCA DACOITY.

### Suit for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

The "Empire" says that according to a vernacular paper, the name of which is not mentioned, Subodh Chunder Mullick is about to file a suit against the police for making a vexatious search in his house in his alleged connection with the Dacca dacoity.

## THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

### Inauguration in September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 1.

The inauguration of the Hedjaz Railway, which takes place in September, will be celebrated with rejoicings by Mahomedans in India, who propose sending a telegram to the Indian Government, expressing gratitude for encouraging them to subscribe to the Hedjaz Railway Fund.

## LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

### Isahpur Site Condemned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

A letter from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is published to-day, condemning the Bengal and North-Western Railway scheme for Isahpur, on the score of increased burden upon the tea and jute trades. The firm refers to the offer of its London House to buy the Eastern Bengal State Railway, build the Sara bridge and construct a broad-gauge extension to Serajganj.

They further declare it is their opinion that the traffic from Northern Behar into Calcutta is already sufficiently big to warrant the building of an additional bridge at the Mokameh Ghat by the East Indian Railway.

## BURMA'S MINING POSSIBILITIES.

### Interview with a Mining Expert.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 15.

Concerning Burma's mining possibilities, the following particulars, gained in the course of an interview with a Mining Expert, will be found of interest

Mr. J. Loring, one of the partners of the firm of Bewick Moriéng and Co., and Mr. C. H. James (Field Engineer for the same firm in Burma) arrived from Mandalay yesterday morning. Mr. Loring leaves Rangoon for Colombo by the s.s. "Derbyshire" to-morrow, and will proceed from Colombo to Melbourne by the P. and O. s s. "Mongolia."

Mr. Loring has spent 12 days in Burma, during which time he has inspected the properties of the Burma Mines altogether, with Messrs. C. H. James and C. D. Clarke. He has visited and inspected the railway of the Company which joins with the Lashio branch of the Burma Railways, at Manpwe.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the building of this line, but Mr. Loring, in the course of the interview, said he was well pleased with the condition of the line at present. Rails have been laid two miles beyond the Nainau River. The bridge across this river is being pushed on as fast as possible on this side, having been placed in position on the 10th instant. In about five weeks' time the bridge should be ready for trains to pass over it, provided, of course, that no serious storms take place in the interim. After the bridge is finished, the laying of rails will be pushed ahead, with all speed. The grading and stone-work for the small bridges, across the various small streams are all but finished, and it is estimated that by the end of November, or early in December next, the delivery of slag, at Manpwe, can be depended on. Much, of course, depends on storms that take place in July, August and September, which are very severe in that part of Burma.

THE BAWDWIN MINES.

The Mines at Bawdwin were also visited, and Mr. Loring states that he had never seen, in the whole of his experience, anything to equal the prospective value of the Bawdwin Mines. It is almost impossible to secure any records of the work done on these Mines by the early owners; but it is pretty safe to reckon on the property being a valuable one, taking as a basis the tonnage and value of the slag that is now lying on the property, and which is the result of ore that came from these mines. The great size of the open cuts would indicate that the mines are big ones, and a very great tonnage of ore must have been mined. There are practically no mullock or waste rock on property, therefore the open cuts must represent the size of the ore that was removed. However, the future of the property can only be determined by systematic prospecting and development work. The latter will be started as soon as possible, but no great amount of work can be done until transportation facilities are completed.

THE BURMA MINES RAILWAY.

The one thing that is engaging the attention of the Engineers of the Company is the Railway. Mr. C. D. Clarke is proceeding to London, almost immediately, to arrange for some more plant, and he will return in about three months' time. During his absence, Mr. A. R. Oberlander will be in charge, Mr. W. Newberry having been appointed to the superintendence of the Golden Link, Kalgoorlie, West Australia.

Mr. Loring states that some people were of opinion that the Burma Mines Railway was a light affair, but that this was just the mistake, as that only applied to the gauge. When the length (50 miles) and the grades to overcome the mountainous country, together with the tonnage of ore to be transported, was taken in consideration, the line began to assume the proportions of a fullsized railway.

SILVER AND COPPER.

As regards the possibilities of Burma in regard to minerals, Mr. Loring expressed the opinion that lead, silver and copper would be the principal discoveries. As far as gold was concerned, he was not certain; but, apparently, there was not much to be discovered.

Speaking in reference to the Burma Mines, Ltd., Mr. Loring said, :—

When our people came on the scene, it was reconstructed, and a sum of money put into it for the purpose of putting up this railway. We found aftera considerable amount of work was done that we had insufficient capital to complete the job, and new capital had to be issued. At the same time, I think that the prospects of the property fully justified any expenditure that has been made up to the present time.

MINING A GAMBLE.

Mining is a gamble in any country, and when people buy shares in mining deals, they must understand that they are in what is more or less a gambling position; but in this particular case, I am of opinion that, while the Bawdwin mines come under the category of gamble, we do know that there are thousands of pounds of slag available for treatment. Therefore it is only a question of marketing this production in order to get an immediate return, and they have the Mine, apart from these slags, which, in my opinion, will form the foundation for a very large and profitable company, if it is anything at all.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Asked as to the impression formed on this visit, Mr. Loring stated that he was much pleased with the prospects of the country so far as minerals were concerned, and wished to state that Mr. C. H. James was engaged by Messrs. Bewick Moriéng and Co. for the special purpose of looking for new mines, Mr. James had been in the employ of the firm for many years, and was thoroughly reliable and capable of reporting on any metal and mining proposition that came under his notice. "We are," said Mr. Loring, "looking anxiously for new properties, and are satisfied that something will be found in Burma, that will show the outer world that this is a country that has been neglected so far as its mineral resources are concerned."

TWO SYNDICATES ESTABLISHED.

In conclusion, Mr. Loring mentioned that his firm had two Syndicates that were sending capital into this country at the present moment for the purpose of exploration work. One of these had been formed for the purpose of looking for new properties, and, while it was a small one, there was £250,000, or liquid assets, behind it, besides a very influential and substantial mining company in Australia, which had paid out in dividends over £2,000,000. This £250,000 was in the shape of a reserve fund, and had been accumulated for the purpose of acquiring new properties to take the place of the old ones that will naturally be worked out within the next few years.

## PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

### A Proposed Baby Show.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 15.

Recently a special meeting was held at Mandalay to hold a Baby Show on the 20th instant, under the patronage of Lady White. The Society formed in this connection has been established for the prevention of infantile mortality.

It was resolved to offer prizes for the best babies of ages ranging from 3 months and under to 2 years, twins included. The competition will be open to Burmans and Zerbaddis, the latter term applying to the offspring of Burmese women, married to Mahomedans, to whose religion they have been converted.

## CROPS IN THE U. P.

### Sugarcane a Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 16.

Early rain in June enabled the Oudh cultivators to start field works at the usual time, except in a few districts where water for drinking purposes was even scarce. To help the people to the full advantage of the rain, further distribution of agricultural advances had been made them, also gifts from the famine fund, thus enabling the cultivators to replace cattle lost during the past year and buy seed on favourable terms.

Latest information says the new sugarcane crop has survived the exceptionally hot season in most parts of the United Provinces, in Ghorakpur and Kheri, where sugarcane was sown without irrigation, and great loss was sustained.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

A meeting was held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday evening, to determine details as to the new Gymkhana Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, which has been formed. At a former meeting it was announced that the Bombay Gymkhana was the original home of volunteering in Bombay, and it is satisfactory to note that seventy-four members of whom thirty-four who had previously served in the Yeomanry or Volunteers had enrolled themselves in the new Company on Wednesday evening, and it is hoped that many more names will come in, in the next few days. At Wednesday's meeting, over which Lieut.-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop presided, it was decided that Mr. H. F. Busch, of the Bombay Light Horse, who was also, formerly, a volunteer at Home, having held a commission for six years in the 2nd Liverpool Regiment (The King's), should be Captain and Lieutenant E. Hearson, who already belongs to the Regiment, should be a Lieutenant. The other vacancies were left for later consideration and a committee of six members was appointed to arrange matters connected with the Company. The first drill of the new Company will take place at the Town Hall at 6-30 on Monday evening, and it is to be hoped that before that time enough names will have come in, to bring up the strength to over a hundred.

## BANDRA ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow me some space in your paper to admit of my refuting the charge laid by "Ratepayer" against this Municipality in your issue of to-day.

It is evident that "Ratepayer" draws his inference from the fact that the one road he uses morning and evening is not under repairs, whereas had he taken a turn round the City he would have found that the President, the Chairman, and Members of the Managing Committee were fully alive to their responsibilities.

Work on road repairs was started in the early part of June, when Sherley and Malad roads were taken in hand and completed. Next a new road on Pali Hill, handed over to the Municipality by the Land Building Company, was thoroughly overhauled. At present half a mile of road to the Bazaar side which had not been worked on for years has been ripped up and will soon be completed.

Presuming that "Ratepayer" refer to the main road from the station to St. Andrew's Chapel it may interest him to know that the Municipality have budgetted for and intend thoroughly repairing this, as will be observed from the metal heaps stacked at intervals. The reason why work has been deferred is due to the Municipality being unable to secure a steam roller, although the Bombay Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the Railways were requested to oblige. However, if by the end of the current month a road roller is still not available, the work will be taken in hand and completed by bullock rollers.

It would have been more satisfactory had "Ratepayer" in the first instance addressed the Committee concerned on the subject instead of rushing into print, as I can vouch that all grievances, however trivial, are duly investigated and removed.

By inserting this letter you will greatly oblige the Managing Committee and its.

CHAIRMAN.

Bandora, July 16.

# NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

## SECRET NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

### Plans for the Mobilisation.

### 260 SHIPS IN LINE.

### HOW THE WORK WAS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

London, June, 28.

The final arrangements for the naval manœuvres are now practically complete, and by breakfast-time on Tuesday morning the combined fleets—some 250 warships—will have been brought up to fighting strength for the operations, which commence the following day. The vessels concerned are those of the Channel Fleet and the First Cruiser Squadron, now in Norwegian waters a portion of the Atlantic Fleet and Second Cruiser Squadron, which are already fully manned, and the vessels belonging to the three divisions of the Home Fleet with the attendant Cruiser Squadron.

These are to be supplemented by several cruisers from the reserve, besides a number of destroyers, scouts, torpedo-boats, gun-boats, submarines, and the mining vessel Iphigenia.

In order to bring the nucleus crews up to full strength 700 coastguards from various stations are to be drafted into Portsmouth during Monday, and on Tuesday morning there will be a mobilisation at the Royal Naval Barracks, the Gunnery School, and the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry Barracks, the men mustering to the call of the bugle at an early hour and marching off with baggage and seagoing equipment to their respective ships which will leave later in the day for the appointed rendezvous. Similar arrangements are being made at Devonport.

London, June 29.

The final preparations will be completed to-day for the general mobilization of the reserve ships of the Navy, which takes place on Tuesday, as a prelude to secret naval manœuvres on a larger scale than any yet held in England or abroad.

The force which the British Navy will place in line on Tuesday evening will be ten times as numerous as Admiral Evans' fleet, which has just completed its voyages from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and incomparably more formidable than both the fleets which met in the clash of battle at Tsushima. It will include the famous Dreadnought and the magnificent new battleship Agamemnon—the two most powerful battleships in any service.

The following is a close estimate of the ships that will be assembled, though the exact figures cannot be given for the torpedo flotillas, as they are so liable to breakdowns that the number may be slightly smaller or greater than that given :—

First-class battleships, twenty-eight.
Armoured cruisers, twenty.
Protected cruisers, twenty-two.
Scouts, eight.
Mineships and others, eight.
Destroyers, one hundred and fifteen.
Torpede-boats, thirty.
Submarines, thirty.
Total, two hundred and sixty-one.

For purposes of comparison it may be mentioned that Admiral Evans' fleet consisted of sixteen battleships, six destroyers, and four repair and supply ships—twenty-six in all.

The fleets taking part in the manœuvres are:—

1. The Channel Fleet.
2. A portion of the Atlantic Fleet.
3. The Home Fleet.

All the ships in the first two are fully manned, and, therefore, do not need to mobilise. In the third, six battleships and six armoured cruisers, with a number of destroyers and smaller craft, are fully manned but the other vessels have to mobilise.

The mobilisation is generally completed in a few hours. All the depots are swept bare, but this is scarcely a cause for surprise when it is remembered that, with the exception of 850 coastguardsmen, the reserves of the fleet will not be called up. The absence of the reserves prevents a complete mobilisation of the whole fighting force of the Navy.

The manœuvres are to extend over a period of about three weeks, and will be divided as usual into two sections. From July 1 to 11 the fleets will engage in gunnery, torpedo, and mining work in the North Sea, the torpedo vessels carrying out special manœuvres. From July 12 to 22 strategical exercises will be carried out by the combined fleets—it is understood in the North Sea.

NO CORRESPONDENTS.

The plan of operations is being kept a profound secret, and no correspondents will be permitted to accompany the squadrons, as the object is to test the war preparations of the Navy and the arrangements for the defence of the United Kingdom. The same course was taken in the North Sea manœuvres of last year, when the Channel, Home, and Atlantic fleets during October carried out exercises under the general direction of Lord Charles Beresford.

A Portsmouth correspondent telegraphs that practically all the available ships at that port are ordered to be ready for sea on Tuesday. There will be no shortage of men, as 700 coastguardsmen have been instructed to join the Portsmouth division of the Home Fleet and the ships in the Special Reserve —which latter have only skeleton crews.

The vessels leaving Portsmouth for the manœuvres will include the battleships Prince George (flagship of Rear-Admiral Farquhar), Jupiter, and Illustrious, the large cruisers Berwick, Essex, and Argonaut, the mine ship Iphigenia, a reserve torpedo flotilla, and several smaller cruisers. A number of torpedo-boats and a strong flotilla of submarines have also been ordered to mobilise.

A Devonport correspondent telegraphs that the arrangements have been completed for bringing up to full strength the crews of the Devonport Division of the Home Fleet. Five thousand officers and men are ready in the barracks to be despatched to these ships, as soon as the order to mobilise is received, and to their number must be added 150 coastguardsmen who arrived to-day in the Argonaut from Kingstown. So far as Devonport is concerned there will be enough men to man the vessel selected for mobilisation.

The ships to be mobilised at Devonport number fourteen—the Leviathan, armoured cruiser flagship of Rear-Admiral Dennison; the battleships Mars, Hannibal, and Cæsar; the large cruisers Hogue and Donegal, and eight small cruisers, besides a torpedo flotilla.

All the three divisions of the Home Fleet will assemble off Deal when the mobilisation is complete

The vessels will anchor about a mile from the shore, affording visitors a magnificent view of the largest single fleet yet collected under one admiral.

An Indian Army Order, just published, calls attention to the complaint of delay in receipt of remittances from British soldiers serving in India, and directs steps to be taken to expedite despatch and thereby prevent the sometimes great and unnecessary distress occasioned to payees.

## MR. ROBERT SIEVIER ARRESTED.

### Dramatic Incident at Sandown.

### BLACKMAIL CHARGE.

London, June 28.

A great sensation was caused yesterday by the announcement that Mr. Robert Sievier, a well-known figure in the sporting world, editor of the "Winning Post," and former owner of the racehorse Sceptre, had been arrested at Sandown Park Races on a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Harry Abrahams, solicitor, Tokenhouse-yard, upon information laid by Mr. J. B. Joel.

The arrest was made under somewhat sensational circumstances. Shortly after the first race Mr. Sievier was approached by Inspectors Drew and Lawrence, Scotland Yard, while in the Ring, and requested to leave the enclosure. He was taken to the top end of the paddock, where the horses are saddled. The detectives walked up and down the paddock with him for some little time so as not to create a scene. Then Mr. Sievier called his own motor-car which he placed at the disposal of the detectives, and, accompanied by Inspector Lawrence and Detective-Sergeant Storey, came direct to Bow-street Police Station.

The "Central News" says that the warrant was granted on Friday morning by Mr. Marsham, the charges being :—

Firstly, of threatening to publish defamatory matter concerning, Mr. J. B. Joel, for the purpose of extorting the sum of £5,000 and secondly, of promising to abstain from publishing defamatory matter concerning Mr. Joel for the purpose of extorting £5,000.

The charges are brought under section 3 of the Libel Act, 1843.

It is understood, says the "Observer," that the prosecution is being directed by Mr. Harry Abrahams of the firm of Messrs. Michael Abrahams, Sons, and Co., Tokenhouse-yard; and that Mr. C. B. Gill, K. C., and Mr. Bodkin will appear for the prosecution.

Over an hour elapsed before the motor-car reached Bow-street where Mr. Sievier alighted, looking quite unconcerned. He was dressed in a light grey check suit. Inspector Drew followed a little later, and Mr. Sievier was then formally charged.

What he said in reply to the charge must necessarily remain unpublished until he is taken before the magistrate, as he will be to-morrow morning.

When the motor-car arrived at Bow-street the Court was just about to rise. Nothing could be done until Inspector Drew came to make the formal charge, and some of Mr. Sievier's friends who motored up in his wake were disappointed to find that further proceedings had to be postponed until Monday.

During the evening Mr. Sievier was visited by many friends, but in a case of this kind bail is out of the question until the matter has come before the magistrate, and he therefore remains in custody.

Mr. "Bob" Sievier is, perhaps, best known to the general public as the owner of Sceptre, the famous horse which, when it belonged to Mr. Sievier in 1902, won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, and the St. Leger. She was finally sold by him to Mr. Bass for 25,000 guineas. Mr. Sievier originally gave £10,000 for her.

For a good many years Mr. Sievier has been prominently before the public, more than once as the central figure in a law action. A few years ago, during a temporary retirement from active operations on the Turf, he started a sporting weekly paper called the "Winning Post."

Mr. Sievier married Lady Mabel Brudenel-Bruce, the sister of the then Marquis of Ailesbury, and resides on the Bucks bank of the Thames near Bray Lock.

HEARING AT BOW STREET.

ROMANCE OF A CAREER.

London, June 29.

At Bow-street to-day it is understood that Mr. Robert Sievier will be represented by counsel and that Mr. C. F. Hill, K.C., and Mr. Bodkin will appear for the prosecution.

The charges preferred against Mr. Sievier at the instance of Mr. J. B. Joel, the South African mining magnate and also a well-known owner of racehorses, are :—

Firstly, of threatening to publish defamatory matter concerning Mr. J. B. Joel, for the purpose of extorting the sum of £5,000; and, secondly, of promising to abstain from publishing defamatory matter concerning Mr. Joel for the purpose of extorting £5000.

The charges are brought under section 3 of the Libel Act, 1843.

MR. SIEVIER'S HISTORY.

ADVENTUROUS AND CHEQUERED CAREER.

A man of rather stout build and medium height, full face, jovial expression, with a gift of language plainly denoted under the eyes, and slightly bowed legs which tell of early and extensive acquaintance with the saddle—that roughly is Mr. Sievier. He is grandson of the Robert Moore Sievier, F. R. S., who was one of the leading sculptors of his day and who made a bust of the Prince Consort.

The death of his father at a comparatively early age, leaving his wife and young children in anything but affluent circumstances, no doubt largely accounts for Mr. Sievier's roving, chequered, and adventurous career.

Some time ago Mr. Sievier published his autobiography—an extremely frank production—from which the following extracts may be taken :—

"I was born in a hansom cab, and have been going on ever since. Making a premature entrance into the world on May 30, 1860, it may fairly be stated that the whole of my natal surroundings were most unorthodox.

"Taking my life from the standpoint of a man of the world—that Bohemian world which never encourages angelic opinions or the views of the extremist—I feel I have no more to reproach myself with.

The Maymyo Hunt the other day, at the end of a gallop after what was supposed to be a barking deer, discovered that the hounds were running "quite another different kind of person altogether;" they checked at the foot of a tree, and among the branches was a bear gazing down at them with mild surprise.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders to the effect that the rule reducing the minimum area for the sub-division of coffee lands from 15 to 5 acres, now applying to Government waste lands, cannot be extended to occupied coffee lands also, and that it is inexpedient to interfere with the present rules on the subject of the optional sub-division of survey numbers.

than has any other ordinary sinner, while I may at once say that if I were asked which I would sooner be, an angel or a devil, from the accepted standpoint as understood on this earth, I would at once declare myself a devil, for I should then at least escape the greatest of all insidious evils in man—hypocrisy. The man who has no devil in him should have been born a woman."

Mr. Sievier went on to state that as a mere child he became a soldier, and went to the Kaffir war in 1878, losing his all at "nap" on board the Cape liner on the way out. After the war he was wrecked on Robben Island, where the leper colony is, and found himself standing on that dreadful place with £70 in gold, a pair of trousers, and a helmet with a brass spike in it. When back in London he went on the stage as "utility man" for 35s. a week, and acted many parts in the dramas that stock companies played in those days.

It was about this time that Mr. Sievier fell a victim to the three-card trick. This led to betting, and "Robert the Devil," as he had then christened himself was at first very successful, though in the autumn of 1880 he had a bad time. He writes: "I became rocky. Yes, I candidly admit it, I took the knock."

But the famous bookmaker R. H. Fry pulled him through and as years went on he made much money, went to Australia, became a cash bookmaker, and made more money. At twenty-two he went to a fancy bazaar in Melbourne, fell in love with a pretty stall keeper, and married her three weeks afterwards.

Soon after this his creditors were again pressing, and he "rested." At this point he describes himself as a "wily fox," and after he had a good rest he returned to business, made more money, paid his debts, bought Sceptre and was very nearly becoming a millionaire. He bought a country mansion, and raised a corps of Yeomanry for the war whose services, under his captaincy, were, however, refused.

Then, after many chapters of purely racing intelligence, comes the story of the well-remembered slander case of "Sievier v. Duke."

Mr. Sievier's troubles were not over as yet. He was arrested on a charge of perjury, and the enormous bail of £12,000 was demanded by the magistrate at Bow-street. The charge broke down after five remands, and Mr. Sievier was released, the affair having cost him £1,000.

As a sequel to the case of Sievier versus Duke, Mr. Sievier was warned off the Turf by the Jockey Club, an action which excited much diversity of opinion. This exclusion continued until last year, when Mr. Sievier was reinstated. His first appearance at Newmarket after his reinstatement was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of sympathy.

MR. J. B. JOEL.

South African finance and the turf have mainly engaged the public activities of Mr. Jack Barnato Joel. He and his two brothers, Solomon Barnato Joel and Woolf Joel, were among the adventurous Jewish boys who left the London ghetto in the early days of the South African boom to engage successfully in the exciting scramble for the dazzling wealth of Tom Tiddler's ground.

Their father, Mr. Joel Joel, was described in his will as formerly of the King of Prussia public-house, Cobb's Yard, Middlesex-street, Houndsditch. But by the time of his death in 1893 his sons had amassed wealth, and he was residing at 20, Devonshire-terrace. It is a long way from London to Kimberley and Johannesburg, and a still further cry from Cobb's Yard off Petticoat-lane, E.C., to Grosvenor-square, W., where Mr. Jack Joel now has his London residence. Mr. Solomon Joel resides on his Maiden Erlegh estate in Berkshire, with a town house in Great Stanhope-street, and a racing lodge at Newmarket.

The youngest of the three brothers, Mr. Woolf Joel, was shot dead in the Barnato office in Johannesburg by Von Veltheim, whom Mr. Solomon Joel recently prosecuted.

If the three brothers came from poor and humble surroundings they were not without influential connections, for their uncle, who, coming also from the ghetto, had preceded them to South Africa, was the late Mr. Barney Barnato, founder and head of the financial house of Barnato Brothers. It was he who fought Mr. Cecil Rhodes for the control of the Kimberley diamond mines, the fight ending in an amalgamation of interests in the great De Beers Company.

Mr. J. B. Joel was for some time in Kimberley, but with the extension of operations from the Barnato house to the Rand he became concerned more with Johannesburg finance. He is a permanent director of the Barnato Consolidated Bank, and is also on the board of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company.

The two brothers are almost equally prominent on the English Turf. Their sporting interests are separate, and at times conflicting. Each has an important breeding establishment, as well as a large training stable. Mr. Jack Joel trains at Wantage, and Mr. Solly Joel has his training quarters at Sefton Lodge, Newmarket. A fraternal rivalry is sometimes manifest between the two establishments. The two brothers are familiar figures at the principal meetings.

## DAYLIGHT BILL.

### Committee's Report Favourable.

London, June 28.

The time has now arrived when the public must take the Daylight Saving Bill seriously. Mr. Willett's Bill has passed its Second Reading in the House of Commons. It has since been discussed in all its aspects by a Select Committee, and this Committee meets for the last time on Tuesday. The next step will be that the Report will go before a Committee of the whole House, and a new Bill based on the recommendations of the Select Committee, will be prepared.

When the Government will take the matter up remains in doubt. The Autumn Session must necessarily be devoted to pushing through the arrears of Government business, so that there is little chance for a private Bill. But if the Select Committee's Report is favourable, it is almost certain that the new Bill will be presented in the first session of Parliament next year.

We are in a position to state, says the "Observer," that the report of the Committee will be strongly favourable to the principle of the Bill. The evidence taken by the Committee shows that the proposals of the Bill would benefit large classes of the community by moving the hours of work and leisure nearer to sunrise, thus promoting the greater use of daylight by all classes, and providing opportunity for great economies in the use of artificial light for commercial, industrial, and domestic purposes.

The evidence has convinced the Committee that certain classes of the community, such as farmers, gardeners, and others who already work by daylight, and others, such as miners, and thousands of workers employed in ships, would remain unaffected by the Bill.

The principles of the Bill, it has been found, have been supported by seventeen or eighteen of the principal chambers of commerce—for example, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Southampton, Halifax and Oldham—and by the borough councils of a large number of towns. Evidence has been given in its favour by eminent scientific men, such as Lord Avebury, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Robert Ball, and Sir A. Conan Doyle.

On the other hand, the Committee has taken due note of the adverse evidence given by the Astronomer Royal, Sir G. Livesey; Mr. Satterthwaite, secretary of the London Stock Exchange; Mr. Archibald of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the Clerk of the Weather.

## SHAH AND PEOPLE.

### Text of Proclamation.

### PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED FOR THREE MONTHS.

### FLIGHT OF OFFICIALS.

Odessa, June 27.

A despatch just to hand from Tiflis states that a large number of Persian officials have arrived there seeking refuge in the Caucasus. In addition to the Governor of Tabriz three other of the provincial satraps have fled their posts.

According to the latest information, anarchy is spreading in Northern Persia.

Private telegrams received in London from Teheran state that the situation is quietening down, and the Shah appears to have things pretty well in hand.

TURKEY APPROVES.

Constantinople, June 27.

The Persian Ambassador, who had an audience of the Sultan last week, was again received by His Majesty to-day.

The impression produced here by the events in Teheran may be judged by the fact that the Turkish newspapers were to-day allowed for the first time to print telegrams announcing the attack on the Persian Parliament, even the name of which they have hitherto not been permitted to mention. The reports of the destruction of the Parliament building and with it apparently that of the parliamentary institutions, for which the Persians were considered to be totally unfit, have produced a very favourable impression in high circles here.

REFUGEES IN LEGATIONS.

Teheran, June 27.

Sani-ed-Dowleh, the Minister of Finance, and the members of his family have taken refuge in the Italian Legation, and some of the members of Parliament have gone to the French Legation.

The number of refugees in the British Legation is increasing. The demolition of the Parliament building has been stopped. The Siphasalar Mosque is intact.

St. Petersburg, June 27.

Advices from Persia state that the firing at Tabriz continues at intervals. At Teheran the repressive measures adopted by the authorities have confounded the leaders of the revolutionary party.

Cases of pillage are increasing, one of the victims being the wealthy Hassan Aga, whose house has been plundered.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued by the Shah of Persia, which has been telegraphed, says Reuter, to the provincial Governors, and made known to the people:—

"As all are aware, various anjumans (political societies), which had neither rules nor constitution, have been created. These anjumans persisted in interfering with the affairs of the Government to such a degree that the thread of affairs went from the hands of the Government,

"The desire of these anjumans was to carry on the government of the country as they pleased. As the result a state of great confusion, dangerous to the Government and to the State was fast approaching. Further newspapers and anjumans aided further to disturb and interfere with the affairs of the State.

"For the carrying out of government there must be a proper executive composed of a limited number of sagacious and able men. We endeavoured to impress this fact upon the anjumans, and to draw their attention to their functions, with a view to preventing their mischievous excesses. Owing to their reliance on the Mejliss (National Council) our sincere aims did not bear fruit. Moreover, some misohief-makers and disturbers of order, who have ever been desirous of bringing about a state of confusion, prevented the affairs of the country from running in their proper channels.

"At length, aming as we do at the preservation and welfare of this Empire, with which the most high God has entrusted us, and wishing the security and the contentment of all our subjects, whom we look upon as our children, we decided to apprehend the mischief-mongers, and to put a stop to their improper and injurious deeds. No sooner was this attempted than the Mejliss protected them, and a number of agitators and sedition-makers sought refuge in the Mejliss, erected barricades against the Government troops, and resorted to the use of bombs and explosives.

"We have, therefore, been compelled to dissolve the Mejliss for three months from this day. At the expiration of that period upright, pious, and patriotic deputies shall be elected, and the Mejliss shall be opened, together with the Senate, as laid down by the Constitution dated 24th Djainadi-ul-Ula, 1326."

RUSSIAN GENERAL IN COMMAND.

Teheran, June 28.

By a firman (edict) the city is declared under martial law, and the Russian colonel of the Cossack brigade is made Generalissimo of Forces on Active Service, with dictatorial powers of arming and firing.

The shops are closed, meetings are interdicted, and leaving home after ten o'clock at night is prohibited, the last order enjoining the public to respect the military, otherwise the military are at liberty to shoot. This vague order is too dangerous in the case of unprincipled and undisciplined Persian soldiers, and the public are terror-stricken. It is hoped that the authorities will take steps to instill confidence.

St. Petersburg, June 28.

The following has been received from Tabriz: The firing, which ceased during the daytime yesterday, broke out again in the evening.

In revenge for the looting the reactionaries forced their way into the Hiahan quarter and killed two revolutionaries, after having tortured them in an atrocious manner. One body was carried through the town by his friends.

A later telegram says: Firing continued here from yesterday evening till noon to-day. The mob, who had the upper hand yesreday, plundered the arsenal and seized rifles and cartridges.

In revenge for yesterday's atrocities the revolutionaries have tortured to death a brother of an influential citizen.

The situation is more critical, and the bazaars remain closed.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* cabled on the 10th instant:—"The Vallambrossa Rubber Company pays a final dividend of 30 per cent., making 55 per cent. for the year."

OWING to the death of Rao Bahadur C. K. Subba Rao, the Government of Madras have approved the suggestion of the Board of Revenue to make over charge of the office of Government Botanist to the Principal of the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore, until Dr. Barber's return from leave.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## PRINCE'S TRIAL IN SECRET.

### German Scandal Drama.

### PATHETIC SCENE.

Berlin, June, 28.

Public interest is concentrated on the trial for perjury of Prince Philip zu Eulenburg in connection with the recent scandals, which begins before a jury in the Berlin Criminal Court to-morrow. Although the judge has issued admission cards to the Press and public up to the seating capacity of the court-room, it is practically certain that the proceedings will be conducted in camera.

I was informed yesterday at the office of Dr. Isenbiel, who will conduct the prosecution, that "barring incidents"—by which are meant collapses of the prisoner during the trial—the authorities expect the case to last a fortnight.

The Prince is reported to-night to be resting comfortably in the prison ward of the Charite Hospital, where he has been in custody for the past eight weeks, and to be facing the ordeal confidently. The authorities will allow him to be driven to the Court in a private carriage.

In an interview, his wife affirms the family's confident belief in an acquittal. The Princess, a lady of fifty-five, announces her intention of remaining faithfully by her husband's side throughout the trial.

Berlin, June, 29.

After the preliminaries in the trail of Prince Philip zu Eulenburg, once the most powerful personality in the Emperor's entourage, for perjury in connection with the Moltke-Harden proceedings, the Court continued in camera. The proceedings will last for two or three weeks.

The last to take their departure from the court-room were Princess zu Eulenburg and her two sons. For three quarters of an hour they had ranged themselves round the Prince, who, propped up by pillows, reclining in an armchair with feet on a cushioned stool, presented the picture of a broken man. His hair and beard have whitened by ten years since the second Harden-Moltke trial last December. The pallor and sunken eyes told of the shock this once virile mind and body have undergone.

The Princess was clad in black brocaded silk, with a black and white lace bonnet. She bore herself bravely, as she and her sons whispered words of good cheer to the Prince.

COUNT VON MOLTKE PRESENT.

There was one other sad figure in the background, that of Lieut.-General Count Kuno von Moltke, from whose controversy with Herr Harden, the ournalist, the Prince's troubles resulted. Count von Moltke has a heavy black beard, but was promptly recognised.

In the selection of jurymen the defence exhausted its full quota of fine objections. Six of the jury selected are manufacturers, three merchants, and one is a saddler, one an engineer, and one a chemist.

When the court ordered the witnesses to be brought in there came a motley crowd of sixty men and women, aristocrats, Government officials, judges, lawyers, journalists, peasants, and charwomen. The two principal witnesses for the prosecution are the milk dealer Georg Ridel, and the fisher, Jakob Ernst, the Bavarian peasants, whose testimony led to the Prince's arrest.

Another interesting figure was the eighty-one year old Burgomaster of the village of Starnberg, Bavaria, where the Prince has his summer villa.

While the witnesses were filing in, the iron gate leading to the prisoner's dock was flung back to admit an emaciated and deathly pale figure, who proved to be the convict Adolf Brandt, under sentence for the slander of Prince Bulow Brandt is one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Before the court was cleared the Prince was called upon to recite the story of his life. This he traced in a low but steady voice, giving his age as sixty-one and telling of his marriage with Countess von Sandels, granddaughter of the great Swedish war hero of Firth, of their six children, of his winning the Iron Cross before Paris in the Franco-Prussian War, and of his long diplomatic career, ending in the embassy at Vienna, which he remained far longer than he wished "at the express desire of the Kaiser."

## RISING IN MEXICO.

### Rebels Shot.

### FORTY TRAINLOADS OF TROOPS DESPATCHED.

New York, June 28.

The Revolutionists—orbandits, as the Mexican Government prefers to style them—who attacked the town of Las Vacas were repulsed, and retreated, with the loss of fifteen killed, across the Rio Grande to American soil.

Representations have been made to the authorities at Washington, who are determined to uphold the laws of neutrality, and have ordered the Texas Rangers to patrol the border.

It is the belief in Mexico that the centre of the revolutionary movement is El Paso, in Texas, where six Mexicans have been arrested, of whom five have been thrown into gaol. One has been released on bail, on charges of violating the neutrality laws.

All Mexico, according to despatches from Texas, is becoming alarmed at the spread of the movement, which started with a pitched battle at Vissea, where two were killed and four injured, and Las Vacas, where a hundred insurgents attacked the Customs House. The Vissea insurgents cut the railway and telegraph communications, burned a railway bridge, and looted the public offices.

Another attack is now impending at Matamoras, in the State of Coahuila, whither a special trainload of troops is hurrying.

Yesterday a band of insurgents wounded an American engaged in patrolling the border.

New York, June 29.

A strict censorship has been established on telegrams from Mexico, so that it is impossible accurately to gauge the extent of the insurrectionary movement in the north and central parts of the Republic.

It is hard fail to find any trustworthy indications of the meaning of the disturbances, but from the meagre despatches to handit is clear that the Mexican authorities are enforcing draconian measures to restore order.

According to a despatch received this evening the insurgents have occupied the village of Matamoras fifteen miles from Torreon.

During the past twenty-four hours forty special trains loaded with troops have passed through Torreon, and large reinforcements have been sent to the garrisons at Juarez and Ciudad Porforio Diaz. Two full regiments, according to the New York "Sun", are scouring the vicinity of Velardena, where many of the rebels who attacked Las Vacas are operating. President Diaz has issued orders that all insurgents captured shall be dealt with severely on the spot, and at Torreon and Velardena large number have already been shot under martial law, without the formality of trial.

The idea that the Mexican troops will join the insurgents is scouted, through accounts which have filtered across the border depict the soldiers as anxious to save their skins. Their leisurely pursuit of the rebels is, however, compensated by the rigour of their methods when they capture any of them.

The international aspect of the rising is causing some perturbation to the United States administration. At Sagamore Hill this afternoon Mr. Roosevelt held a conference with Assistant-Secretary Bacon, who was also present at an interview Senator Manuel Calero of Mexico and the Hon. Maria Malina, Mayor of Vera Cruz, had with the President. Mr. Enrique C. Creel, Mexican Ambassador at Washington, is hurrying back to his post from his vacation, and is said to have instructed urgent representations to induce the administration to arrest the men who plotted the rising on American soil.

## THE NEW ARMY.

### Sir Eveyln Wood's Warning.

### MARSHAL'S APPEAL TO YOUNG ENGLAND.

London June 29.

Any fellow who really wants to see universal service avoided should at once constitute himself a recruiter for the Territorial Force,—Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood,

But two days remain—to-day and to-morrow—writes the "Daily Mail", before the period of grace expires in which ex-imperial yeomen and volunteers may transfer their services to the Territorial Army without forfeiture of the privileges their past services entitled them to. Chief of these is the right to join the new force for the period of one year.

Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., who acts so energetically as the chairman of the Territorial Forces Association for the City of London, gave yesterday, through a "Daily Mail" representative, a grave warning that is applicable not only to young and eligible men who, for reasons of their own, prefer to remain outside the Territorial movement, but equally to an even wider and more general section of the community.

"There cannot be the slightest doubt," said Sir Evelyn Wood, speaking with emphasis in his study at his home at Harlow, "that all Britons who profess to object even to the bare possibility of compulsory or universal military service, which they should never forget has been adopted by every European nation but ourselves, should at this moment strive with all their might to induce every volunteer who has served and is still young enough to serve again to renew his engagement under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act. That engagement as it stands carries with it no greater liability than that which the volunteers, entirely of their own free will, have readily undertaken for years past."

Several corps, he was aware, were urgently in need of men. He had been told that many of those ex-volunteers who had been described as "sitting on the fence" would at the last moment step down and take up the fresh responsibilities offered them. He hoped such would be the case, and he urged them to abandon a very uncomfortable and profitless position and to "come in" at once.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

Crystallising his meaning into one characteristic sentence, Sir Evelyn Wood remarked that "any fellow who really wants to see universal service avoided should at once constitute himself a recruiter for the Territorial Force."

People acting upon this advice, especially in London where matters are in rather worse case than in some parts of the country, should find plenty with which to occupy themselves, both to-day and to-morrow, and in all probability for some time to come.

Many London employers are accepting loyally the need for making a concession to those of their employes who join Mr. Haldane's Army for Home Defence, and several firms are taking the same action as that announced by the Associated Newspapers—the proprietors of the "Daily Mail"—and the "Amalgamated Press," viz allowing members of their several staffs who are in the Territorial Army to attend the annual camp and also enjoy their usual holidays without stoppage of wages.

Members of the London County Council clerical staff who are Volunteers are to be allowed a week's extra holiday with full pay to enable them to go into camp under the new Army scheme.

The directors of the Edinburgh Life Office at their last meeting passed a resolution that any member of their staff joining the Territorial Force should be entitled to an extra week's holiday each year for training.

Colonel Winder, secretary for the South-East Lancashire Territorial Association, states that the general attitude of employers in the district is exceedingly friendly. The huge cotton combines, such as the Fine Spinners and Doublers' Association and the Calico Printers' Association, regard the scheme favourably.

"I think it is Lancashire that will pull the thing through, and not London," said Colonel Lee, of the great firm of Tootal, Broadhurst, Lee, and Co. "You will find that the majority of the employers here are favourable so long as they clearly understand that the Government is serious, really desires efficiency, and is not playing with the idea. Our employes who are Territorials get their fortnight off for training, and it is only counted as a week of their holiday, while, of course, they receive full wages for the whole period."

LORD ESHER'S NOVEL PLAN.

London, June 30.

With to-day closes the period fixed for recruitment to the new Territorial Army for the term of one year. From many quarters yesterday, however, reports came to hand stating that ex-Volunteers were coming in well, and it is expected that to-night will see, as last night did, a rush of recruits.

Lord Esher, a member of the Imperial Defence Committee and Advisory Council of the War Office, and the chairman of the Territorial Force Association for the County of London yesterday laid stress on the fact that what is really important in the scheme is the element of self-assessment by both employers and men. "If employers throughout the county of London will give one man in twenty-five leave for camp as well as his annual holiday, the result will mean success. If every employer comes in on this proportion, no matter what the numbers of his men may be, no firm will be handicapped by loyalty. "The employers can assess themselves to the extent of one man in twenty-five, taking the mass of employes in London as if they were under one head, and the fellow workers of the men who have gone into camp can assess themselves by doing the work of those who are serving their country. The public must realise that in camp times business must slack off, just as it does at Bank Holiday."

It the City the Territorial Association is quite satisfied with the prospect. Major General Codrington, who in peace or war will command the 1st London Division, and Colonel Hyslop, the Secretary of the Divisional Staff, are arranging everything on mobilisation.

There are now over 800 firms in the City who have agreed to give "reasonable" facilities to their employes who are members of the Territorial Force to become efficient and attend camp.

## LICENSING BILL.

### Huge Demonstration at Manchester.

London, June 28.

A huge demonstration in support of the Licensing Bill was held at Heaton Park, Manchester yesterday. Fifty thousand people joined in the procession, which marched from different centres of the city and the adjoining borough of Salford, and 250,000 were assembled round the twenty-five platforms, which extended for over half a mile in the park. There were eighty speakers, and sixty bands accompanied the procession. From each platform a resolution was submitted simultaneously approving the Bill, desiring more stringent regulations for the control of clubs and grocers' licences.

Lord Carrington, speaking in support of the resolution, said the Premier had told him to say that the Government were aware they had been challenged, and they were prepared to fight the richest and best organised trade in the world.

## SUFFRAGETTES AND MR. ASQUITH.

### Plans For the Demonstration.

### POLICE WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

### LEADER'S STATEMENT.

London, June 28.

From the meeting at Caxton Hall on Tuesday a deputation of thirteen Suffragettes will leave about four o'clock in the afternoon, "determined," to quote the words used by Mrs. Pankhurst in an interview yesterday with a representative of the "Observer," "to go to the House of Commons and interview the Prime Minister." They will carry with them a resolution that the meeting is to be asked to pass on Mr. Asquith's reply to the Hyde Park demand for votes to women without delay, this reply being regarded by the women as most unsatisfactory.

"But you will not be surprised if the way to the House is barred by the police?"

"I don't say we shall not be surprised, but we shall be prepared. We have called this evening a meeting in Parliament-square," Mrs. Pankhurst explained in a pleasant tone of satire, "because Hyde Park appeared to be too far away from the Government. We thought perhaps Mr. Asquith and other members of the Government would like as they go out to dinner to see people demonstrating for votes for women. They might then realise how strong the movement is, especially if they find, as they may, some difficulty in getting back to the House."

Mrs. Pankhurst was asked whether she thought the police would permit the demonstration to take place. "We have had no hint or suggestion to the contrary," she replied.

London, June 30.

Edward Henry, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police has issued the following:—

The Women's Social and Political Union having invited sympathisers and others to assemble in Parliament Square on Tuesday, June 30, at 8 p. m., the Commissioner of Police thinks it advisable to warn the public of the danger necessarily created by the assembling of a large number of persons in a restricted area, through which wheeled traffic will be passing, and passages through which must, under the Sessional Order, be kept open and unobstructed to afford Members of Parliament access to the House." It will be remembered that, under the Act of Charles II. dealing with the assemblage of more than ten persons within a prescribed distance of Parliament, an infringement is punishable by a fine of £100 or three months imprisonment.

Police arrangements on the most complete scale have been made for all emergencies in connection with the demonstration. Upwards of five thousand police can be accommodated at Scotland Yard and within hail of Palace Yard. Last night the authorities were quite satisfied that nothing can occur this evening to interfere with the rights and privileges of Members of Parliament.

It is possible that cordons of mounted officers and men will be utilised in Parliament street, Great George-street, and Victoria-street. It is also expected that outlying contingents will be on duty at Trafalgar-square, Northumberland-avenue (Embankment end), and near Victoria Station. Such an arrangement prevents, should the police consider it necessary, any such assembly as 100,000 persons from getting within the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament.

MERE CURIOSITY UNDESIRED.

According to a high police official what is not desired is that a large number of women shall be attracted to the houses of Parliament to-night by mere curiosity.

To-day's demonstration will be divided into two portions. At three a women's Convention meets in Caxton Hall to choose a deputation to visit Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons. The second demonstration, for which the Suffragettes have invited 100,000 people to assemble in Parliament-square, is fixed for 8 p.m. To that the police warning printed above applies.

At the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union yesterday evening Mrs. Pankhurst said: "So far as we are concerned there will be no disorder, and no breach of the peace. All we intend to do is to wait upon the Prime Minister by a deputation on a matter of urgent public importance. There will, according to present arrangements, be thirteen women in the deputation.

"That deputation will quietly walk, if permitted, to the House of Commons. I very much hope that Mr. Asquith will receive the deputation. There is no reason why he should not do so.

"We expect a large demonstration in support. We have no reason to believe that it will be any other than quiet and orderly. We trust that it will.

A correspondent writes: "Should Mr. Asquith have received the deputation and given a satisfactory reply the demonstrators in the evening will give three cheers and disperse. If the deputation have been arrested, the demonstrators will remain in the precincts of the House as long as possible, obeying the police request to keep moving on and generally endeavouring to keep law and order but at the same time by sheer force of numbers testifying to the strength of the movement and the determination of its supporters.

"Many women have expressed their readiness to accept the consequences, whatever they may be, of to-day's demonstration and it is of course possible that many arrests may take place, but there will be no organised raid on the Houses of Parliament and no wilful disorder."

WHAT WOMEN WANT.

PARIS FEMINIST CONGRESS STATES CLAIM.

The Feminest Congress which has just closed in Paris, and was attended by a delegation of English Suffragettes, amongst whom were Mrs. Rigby and Mrs. Manson, has decided by resolution:—

(1) That all State schools and colleges, whether technical or otherwise, should be open to women.

(2) That all laws which favour man at the expense of the other sex should be altered so as to place woman on an equality with man.

(3) That divorce should be possible by mutual consent.

(4) That the law should compel the putative fathers of all children born out of wedlock to pay for the maintenance of such children until the child attains its majority.

(5) That all professions should be thrown open to women equally with men; and that women should be legally entitled to become judges, magistrates, registrars, or coroners, and to fill all other public functions.

(6) That women should possess the right to vote at all elections, local and parliamentary, and to sit in Parliament.

Mme. Marguerite Durand, who is one of the most prominent personages in the French feminist movement, aroused great indignation when she alluded to the manner in which women were exploited by employers of labour. Thousands of women, she said, were doing men's work, but at half the wages which had formerly been paid to men. This she maintained, was iniquitous, and she urged that legislation should be agitated for, which should make it illegal to pay women a lower wage than men when engaged in doing similar work.

Mrs. Manson fired a parting shot at Man by strongly advising her fellow delegates to have nothing to do with any of the existing political parties. "Beware of them all," she said, "for no good can come out of the old parties for the cause of women. They must form a party of their own."

## VICAR AND HIS PARISHIONERS.

### Deceased Wife's Sister Act.

London, June 28.

An important point, arising out of a widower marrying his dead wife's sister, came before Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, Dean of the Arches, who sat at the Church House, Westminster, yesterday.

Mr. Alan Neville Banister, manager of the Norwich electric tramways, and his wife, were the promoters of the suit, the defendant being the Rev. Henry Thompson, and honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral, and the Vicar of Eaton Norwich. The offence alleged is that the defendant committed a breach of ecclesiastical law in refusing Mr. and Mrs. Banister Holy Communion.

Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., Mr. Errington, and Mr. J. S. Feaney were counsel for the promoters, and Mr. J. C. Talbot, K. C., Mr. A. B. Kempe, and Mr. Theobald appeared for the respondent,

Mr. Banister for seven years had been a parishioner at Eaton, a village near Norwich. The facts set forth in the articles state that he had been a regular attendant at the parish church and a church worker. Having been a widower for some time, Mr. Banister was desirous of marrying his dead wife's sister, Miss Emily Blanche Petersen, and took the view that, if the ceremony took place in Canada, the marriage would be valid under the Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) Act, 1906.

On his informing Canon Thompson of his intention the vicar told him that he would not be admitted to Holy Communion. Mr. Banister protested, and the marriage took place at St. Giles's, Montreal, on August 12 last, being subsequently rendered valid in England by the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Act, which came into force on August 28.

On the return of Mr. and Mrs. Banister to England there was a long correspondence with the vicar. In a letter dated October 17 Canon Thompson wrote:—

If you choose to infer that I charge you with being a notorious and evil liver I cannot help it. The inference is your own. I have not made, nor have I any idea of making, any inference of the kind. My simple reason for declining to admit you to the Lord's Table is that you knowingly and wilfully contracted a union which was declared unlawful both by the Church and by the law of the land. You can, therefore, have no claim upon the privileges of the Church. You cannot allege that you thought what you were doing was lawful, for you went away to another country to do it.

Owing to this refusal the promoters had been, and were still, prevented from communicating at their parish church as they desired to do.

The vicar submitted that he had lawful cause for refusing to admit the parties to Holy Communion. By reason of the affinity of the parties, which was notorious, they were "open and notorious evil livers so that the congregation are thereby offended" within the meaning of the Rubric in the Prayer Book.

After long arguments by counsel, the Dean said he would consider his judgment.

## PARIS AS A PORT.

### Another Proposal for a Ship Canal.

The latest plan for building a ship canal between Paris and the sea has been laid before the French Parliament by M. Senac.

This is the third or fourth proposal of the kind that has been brought forward within the last thirty years, and although from an engineering point of view M. Senac's scheme is an extremely ingenious one, it is possible that it will meet with no greater success than its predecessors.

The primary reason for this is the fear which has lurked in the minds of succeeding Governments that such a ship canal as is contemplated may be unable to pay its way. Indeed, there are people who assert that even if the canal, when constructed, were to receive a large portion of the goods traffic which is now carried over the Western and the Northern France Railways from the sea to Paris, it would still be unable to pay the interest on the vast capital that would have to be employed.

M. Senac proposes to build a canal which will run almost in a straight line from the mouth of the Seine to Argenteuil, a few miles north of Paris. This canal would occasionally cut through the Seine, making use of it at fifteen different places. But, whereas the length of the Seine from Paris to the sea is 216 miles, the length of M. Senac's canal would not exceed 102 miles.

The proposed canal will have a minimum width of 105 feet, and would enable steamers with a draught of 18 feet to proceed to Paris.

Perhaps one of the most startling features of the proposed canal is a huge tunnel, nearly 4,000 yards in length, through which the ship canal would pass. This tunnel would have a sufficiently high vaulting to enable the largest ships to pass through it.

The canal would require from eight to nine years to build, and would cost no less than £20,000,000 sterling.

## POISONED LOVER.

### A Beautiful Girl's Confession.

Berlin, June 29.

Already under sentence of five years' imprisonment for theft, forgery, and incitement to murder, Greta Beiler, the beautiful twenty-two years old daughter of the Burgomaster of Brand, Saxony, was put on trial to-day at Freiburg for the murder of her fiance, a young Chemnitz engineer named Pressler. Her indifferent bearing leads medical experts to doubt her sanity.

The public fought a battle with the police for an entrance to the court to-day. The Public Prosecutor's account of the crime gave a different picture from that of her confession. It appears that she did not blindfold her fiance on the pretext of giving him candy and then put a revolver in his mouth, but poured cyanide of potassium in his coffee when he was not looking, and while he was writhing in agony levelled the revolver at his head and shot him dead. The girl shook with emotion, with her face buried in her hands, while these details fell from the lips of the Public Prosecutor.

Next was described how the girl sought to create the impression that the engineer had taken his own life. In his pockets the police found letters from an Italian woman, who claimed to be his deserted wife. Having heard of Pressler's engagement to Greta, this woman had written that she would avenge his duplicity, and warned him that his only salvation was suicide. The police also discovered a letter from Pressler explaining why he took his life. The handwriting of these letters corresponded with that of a number of letters written by Pressler to Greta, and to that of his will, bequeathing her his fortune of £750.

Later the police discovered that she had forged the entire correspondence and will, and had copied in her own handwriting to divert suspicion all the engineer's letters to her. On the night of the murder she attended a dance, telephoned to her mother that she was enjoying herself so much that she would stay out all night.

Put in the witness-box, she told the story of her life which consisted of a long recital of love affairs, beginning with boy acquaintances and dancing school friendships. It was to enable her to marry the object of her latest affection, she said, that she decided to break off the engagement with Pressler, who was unwilling to release her. She was about to describe the murder when the court adjourned to let her recover from exhaustion. Late to-night she made a full confession at the resumed hearing.

The girl's mother is under sentence for collusion in connection with her daughter's troubles, and another lover has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling.

## DEBTS OF A ROYAL COURT.

### Portuguese People's Protest.

Lisbon, JUNE 28.

A Republican meeting was held here to-day to protest against the advances made from the public funds to the Royal Family. Senhor Bernardino Machado, the Republican leader, presided over an enormous gathering, which included many ladies. From six o'clock this morning, when the crowd began to assemble, the meeting-place was surrounded by the police. The speakers were loudly applauded.

Senhor Affonso Costa, in a striking peroration, said the King, convinced of the impossibility of rehabilitating the monarchical regime, ought to abdicate voluntarily.

The following resolution was adopted:—

The people of Lisbon assembled in public meeting adhere unreservedly to the policy of the Republican members of Parliament, and warmly applaud their attitude in the Chamber. The people demanded from Parliament and from the authorities of the State that the question of the advances to the Royal Family be solved with strict justice for the honour of the responsible parties, and in a manner worthy of the nation. The people hope that the present breakdown of the old monarchical political groups and of the monarchical regime will bring to the front a great number of Portuguese citizens capable as citizens and Republicans of every sacrifice for the honour and the future of the country.

On the break-up of the meeting the crowd dispersed in perfect order, and no disturbance of any kind occurred.

It is stated that the draft of the Bill approved by the Council of Ministers fixing the Civil List and regulating the advances to the Royal Family has been accepted by the different parties which support the Government.

One clause provides for the establishment of a commission of judges to examine the question of the advances made to the Crown.

The Parliamentary Commission appointed to inquire into the acts of the reign of King Carlos is already dealing with the liquidation of these advances.

## SUNNIEST JUNE.

### Records Beaten.

London, June 30.

Although the present month has still a day in hand, it established its position yesterday as the sunniest June on record. In the twenty-nine days London has enjoyed 243 hours of sunshine, as against 233 sunny hours in June, 1906, the previous highest.

Gloriously fine sunny weather was again experienced yesterday from one end of the British Isles to the other. Not a drop of rain fell anywhere during the morning in London. It was the twelfth consecutive day without rain. Past records show that the last half of June has not been so rainless for more than twenty years.

The temperature of the present month has been especially pleasant and enjoyable and has had rather more than the usual attributes of summer without being unduly oppressive. In London the mean maximum temperature for June is 65 deg. This figure has been reached or exceeded on thirteen days this month, compared with only one such day in June last, and only four less than in June, 1905. So far the summer of 1906 stands as the most brilliant on record.

London had ten and a half hours' bright sunshine up to 6 p.m.

The warmest places were Towyn and Aberystwyth, the thermometer reaching 80 deg. in the shade in each place. London's highest shade temperature was 75 deg.

## NO PENSIONS FOR PAUPERS.

### Mr. Lloyd George Unyielding.

London, June 30.

Members of the House of Commons who had just come in from the hot summer sunshine yesterday afternoon cheered loudly without distinction of party when Mr. Patrick O'Brien asked about the price of strawberries with cream on the terrace.

Sir Alfred Jacoby, the chairman of the Kitchen Committee, rose with the dignity of a Prime Minister and slowly and with great impressiveness read out his reply by the aid of the large, single magnifying glass he always uses. Every phrase was loudly cheered by laughing M.P.'s. The charge for a portion of strawberries served at the tables and large enough for two, including cream and sugar, was 1s. or 6d. per head. He said that the Committee selected the best fruit, and paid 8d. per pound for it, and then he raised tumultuous cheers by the announcement that henceforth the charge would be reduced to 3d.

TWOPENCE A STRAWBERRY.

Mr. O'Brien complained that there had been charges of as much as 2d. a strawberry, and Sir Alfred Jacoby gravely reproved him by stating that members with complaints should back their bills with their names.

"Yes," put in Mr. W. Redmond, but is the hon. member aware that some people have a constitutional objection to backing bills?"

Mr. Redmond also caused laughter by suggesting that members who had received birthday honours should wear a rosette, so that others might remember their new titles.

After this came a discussion on Old Age Pensions in Committee. Mr. Lloyd George substituted "poor relief" for "parochial or other relief" as disqualifying for pensions; the latter words might bear too wide a construction, he explained.

Mr. Brigademan, Unionist M.P. for Oswestry, pro

## GENERAL GORDON.

### A Tribute by Lord Esher.

In the new number of the "Nineteenth Century and After" appears a most interesting article entitled "General Gordon," and signed by Lord Esher. It is not only a paper of great personal interest, but of great historical importance. In it Lord Esher not only gives a vivid pen-picture of General Gordon, but quotes from his correspondence from the year 1880 to 1884, which is full of light and leading for statesmen of our time.

Lord Esher's acquaintance with General Gordon, which soon became a fast friendship, began in 1880. Lord Esher, then the Hon. Reginald Brett, was acting as private secretary to Lord Hartington, who was Secretary for War when General Gordon was appointed private secretary to Lord Ripon, a post which he resigned before he reached India. Gordon returned to England in November, 1880. In the following month he was constantly in an out of Lord Esher's house in Tilney Street. Lord Esher says :—

He would generally come in the morning a queer figure, with a loose comforter round his throat, and a hat—by no means a good one—tilted back on his head ; the eternal cigarette between his lips. He was of small stature—very small, like so many great men—and of spare figure. He would have passed unnoticed anywhere except for his eyes, which were of that peculiar steel-like blue common to enthusiastic natures, more especially when the enthusiast is a soldier. He would lounge into the library and stand—for he hardly ever cared to sit—for hours at a time, leaning against the mantelpiece, or walking up and down the room.

His talk was as fresh as a spring morning, full of humour, and his language as simple as the book of Genesis. Complexity of thought, confusion of ideas, prolixity of speech, were impossible to him. He saw with wonderful clearness perhaps sometimes not very far.

He detested cant, and although he could be sometimes strangely indignant, and was deeply roused by faithlessness, his charity knew no bounds. Repentance made up, in his eyes, for every crime. Hence his judgment of men was variable, and often appeared inconsistent. Although it occasionally amused him to be decieved, he was rarely taken in. His religion was never obtruded, but it was as much a part of his daily life as smoking cigarettes. He literally walked with God, and if it were not disrespectful one might almost say arm in arm with him.

#### GORDON'S TRIBUTE TO BARING.

Lord Esher then quotes from a number of Gordon's letters which at first dealt chiefly with the settlement of Afghanistan and Indian finance. In the letters there are two references to Lord Cromer, who then, as Sir Evelyn Baring, was Minister of Finance in India. In both cases the references are complimentary. In the first case Lord Esher says that Gordon regarded Baring as "the one strong and able man in India," and in the second case he strongly condemns Lord Northbrook for not sending reinforcements to Sir Evelyn Baring, who was then surrounded by enemies. Gordon said that Baring was a man who, if not supported, would resign, that Her Majesty's Government had put him there in the Indian Council, and ought to help him. "He was worth all the rest put together."

The contrast between the anxiety of Gordon to help Baring when he was in difficulties, the generous tribute which he pays to his capacity, and the way in which Lord Cromer has dealt with General Gordon in "Modern Egypt," is too striking for Lord Esher even to call attention to it by a word of comment.

#### OF THE BLUE WATER SCHOOL.

In his letters General Gordon insisted strongly upon the importance of a good understanding with Russia, a more economical administration in India, and preparation for the abandonment of the opium revenue ; but the keynote of most of his letters was his insistence upon the supreme importance of the Navy. Lord Esher says :—

"I have met some ardent advocates of the "Blue Water School" in my time, but none ever surpassed in strenuous faith this soldier, whose love nevertheless of our small Army was very intense.

Gordon denounced the justice of giving Army officers immensely increased pay in India, while sailors and naval men who were cooped up in cramped close gunboats in the Indian and Chinese seas did not get a "sou" more than their "confreres" in the Channel. He again and again insisted upon the importance of establishing maritime fortresses which would command the ocean routes which would not have the "detrimental accompaniment of a colonial population, who may be with us or against us, but who at any time are a nuisance."

#### "IF WE HAVE THE COMMAND OF THE SEA."

The following passage from the article brings into clearest possible relief the dominant thought in General Gordon's mind as to the absolute necessity of the command of the sea. Lord Esher says :—

The illuminating quality of Gordon's mind made Imperial strategy seem a very simple thing to him. He swept dogmatic theology and strategical detail into a secondary place. Just as religion was summed up by him into the simplest of all transcendental propositions, the belief in God, so, in his view, the safety of our country and the preservation of our Empire depended simply on the command of the sea. I cannot exemplify this better than by quoting part of a letter which he wrote to me from Port Louis on the 22nd of August 1881 :—

Thanks for your letter, July 15th, received August 20th, also your question to Dilke : it could not hurt us in any way, for we could easily take it from them if we maintain our supremacy at sea. The occupation of those lands, Tunis and Tripoli, are so many drains of men and money for the countries which occupy them. They can never do much more than pay their way, even if they do that. Their occupation is a weakness, not a strength, to the Mother-country.

The occupation of Biserta, or of any other place in the Mediterranean, signifies not a jot, as long as we have the command of the sea. If we lost that, then we would lose Malta and the Canal. Depend on it it is very much better to let France and Italy take Tunis, Tripoli, and Syria, and for us to keep a firm, distinct hold on Egypt, then it would be to oppose them. The annexation of these lands are decidedly weakening influences which will become open sores to the annexing countries. I would say, do not take Egypt ; keep a grip over it, and give its people free institution, first breaking up its wretched crew of an army. Do not annex it. You only weaken yourself in doing so ; but do not let others interfere with your policy there. This could be agreed upon between France, Italy, and England. Suppose Tunis, Tripoli, Syria annexed, France, England, and Italy would be "ensemble" against all Powers, who could do nothing. But then, I say see that you naval power is supreme." England fails with the failure of that power. France, by seizing Tunis, has added to her difficulties, and caused another weak place for her enemies to attack. She has just done what England might wish her to do ; but England ought not, at Berlin, to have been double-faced about it. Why, it would cost us nothing if supreme at sea, to drive them in a fortnight by raising the population.

Look at India : it dictates our policy entirely, whatever advantages it gives us, it certainly forces us. Tunis will do what the more effectually for France. France will be much more vulnerable with her new acquisition, "if we keep command of the sea.

"I would put in Syria, for I want some other nation to help us to bar the advance of Russia in this direction. It could not matter to us who held Syria, "if we had command of the sea."

"I look on the Red Sea, and Egypt, and Persian Gulf as being absolutely necessary to be under our control ; not to annex, but to be supreme therein.

"As for the other parts they, are much better to be in French or Italian hands, for through those places they present vulnerable points of attack, "if we keep command of the sea. To keep command of the sea we have to take, first, the Home and Mediterranean Fleets, which, I suppose, are formidable enough, and of which I say nothing. Second, the Chinese and Pacific Stations, the Indian Ocean and Cape Stations, each of these stations should have regular fortified asylums, their lairs where our ships could get all they want and to which they would repair," etc.

#### THE ONE WAY TO GOVERNMEN.

On Colonial questions General Gordon's sympathies were very strong in favour of subject races. "Always remember," he said, "that it is by little acts of justice, costing nothing, by which our country is blessed, and by which the evil results arising from our selfish greed are pallated. To govern men there is but one way, and it is eternal truth : 'Get into their skins,' that is, 'try and realise their feelings and do to others as you would they should do to you. This is the true secret.'"

A very interesting letter, which must be read "in extenso," is that in which General Gordon strongly urged Lord Esher to from a group of young men of the rising generation who would establish some sort of a society to study the ins and outs of our relation with the Colonies and foreign Powers, and thus prepare for the mantles of those then in office. He says : "I think if you and some of the younger men were to abandon your fearful treats, your dinner parties, etc., you could come to some definite platform and work on it"; and after saying that "six united men would carry enormous weight" if they would not in the recess go to Scotland and shoot, but go to the Colonies, he adds: "Depend upon it, a well-intentioned man, seeking not his advantage is capable of judging any military, civil, financial, or political question (as well as the most experienced Minister) in its 'great' aspects."

The last letter which he received from General Gordon was written from Khartoum on the 3rd of March, 1880, in which he says: "We 'must' evacuate the Soudan. It is absolutely necessary. In a year the slaves up here will rise and will emancipate themselves. What a wonderful "denouement, and how my prayers will have been heard!"

#### LORD ESHER'S PARTING WORD.

In concluding his paper, Lord Esher says that he has not set out with the intention of describing fully or of attempting to discuss the character of General Gordon, who stands above analysis and beyond discussion. He continues :—

There have been attempts made to belittle him, and to deprive him of some of the lustre which his life and death shed upon our country. The greatest gift a hero leaves to his race is to have been a hero."

It is true that he took small account of the "great ones of the earth." I am not sure that he possessed what is called a "dress suit." He was never, to my knowledge, at an evening party, but he was seen to walk hand in hand with street arabs. He knew the Bible by heart, and the fear of man was not in him. Faithlessness was in his eyes the worst of crimes. I am sure that he went to his death as to a feast.

Many lies have been told of him. Even his moral character has not been spared. It has been said that he failed to do his duty, and he has been an inebriate. These accusations are absurdly false. But suppose they were true.

Some of us remember the terrible and lacerating words with which one of the gentlest spirits of the Victorian age crushed to the earth a man who had ventured to defame Father Damien : "Suppose these things were true (he wrote.) Is it growing at all clear to you what a picture you have drawn of your own heart ? I will try yet once again to make it clearer. You had a father ; suppose this tale were about him, and some informant brought it to you, proof in hand, I am not making too high an estimate of your emotional nature when I suppose you would regret the circumstance ? That you would feel the tale of frailty the more keenly since it shamed the author of your days ? And that the last thing you would do would be to publish it in the religious Press ? Well the man who tried to do what Damien did is my father, and the father of the man at the Apia Bar, and the father of all who love goodness, and he was your father, too, if God had given you the grace to see it."

In the very heart of the metropolis Gordon's statue stands under the shadow of the great Nelson Column. Both these men claimed that they had tried to do their duty, and not vainly. Nelson had many frailties, Gordon had but few.

But, few or many, Gordon is the father of every patriotic man and woman of English blood. Especially is he the father of the poor and humble children whom he loved, and he is the father of every one of his detractors, "If God had given them the grace to see it."

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th July.

259.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant :—

To-day Friday 17th inst—"K" Coy (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Subject—Physical Training without Arms.

260.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

261.—It is notified for information that there will be a drill at the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m., on Monday next, the 20th inst., for the Bombay Gymkhana Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th July.

Strength.

The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

Messrs. A. K. Graham and C. N. Brownell to "D," the Pony Troop.

Mr. H. F. Lodge to "B" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.


## HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Gerrard Rd., London, Eng.


## BY THE WAY.

#### AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Remarkable testimony to the genius for government of the British race is the fact that among the twenty-five men who have been Presidents of the United States since the Revolution, all but two were of English, Scottish, or Scottish-Irish blood. The two exceptions are President Roosevelt and President Van Buren (who held office in the period 1837-41), both being of Dutch origin. As might be expected in a country where the legal profession is the great recruiting ground for Congress, the majority of United States Presidents were lawyers—nineteen out of the twenty-five. Four were teachers, and one a tailor, before they became lawyers. Both Presidents Johnson and Fillmore were tailors in early life ; the Army contributed three ; President Washington was first a surveyor and then a planter ; and President Lincoln commenced life as a farm-hand, afterwards becoming a lawyer.

#### THEIR RELIGION &c.

The number of Presidents who were never at College is surprising, namely, nine. Harvard University sent three, and Yale none. It is a curious fact that although there are nearly eleven million Roman Catholics and one and three-quarter million Jews in the United States neither religion has ever been represented at the White House. Eight Presidents were Episcopalians, six were Presbyterians, and four were Methodists. Of the Reformed Dutch Church there were two members, and of Congregationalists two. One was a Unitarian, one a member of the "Disciples," and one an unsectarian Christian. Although one President lived to the age of ninety and two passed the age of eighty, they were not, on the whole, long-lived.

#### THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

With reference to the question raised as to the authority of the Lord Chancellor, as Speaker of the House of Lords, it may be pointed out (writes a correspondent) that, while the whole House, and not the Lord Chancellor, must decide the issue when a point of order is involved, the procedure in the case of disorderly proceedings is the reading by the Clerk—on the motion of a peer—of two old Standing Orders, passed in 1626 and 1641, dealing with asperity of speech and quarrels in the Chamber. On the occasion of Parliament being prorogued, with a view to a dissolution on the great Reform Bill on April 22, 1831, there was a tumultuous scene in the Upper Chamber, and a peer moved that these Standing Orders be read, but owing to the great disorder no attention was paid to it. A similar motion was made during the angry and exciting debates on the Ballot Act in 1872, and when the ancient Standing Orders were read by the Clerk a more amicable spirit marked the proceedings.

#### THE KAISER'S FORTY-NINTH RESIDENCE.

The Achilleion in Corfu, the latest addition to the already numerous castles of the German Emperor, makes, it is said, the forty-ninth. A writer in the "Lady's Realm" thus describes the place : A two-hours' walk from the capital of Corfu, in a southerly direction, through a very dingy suburb called San Rocco, and past the little village of Gasturi, bring the dust-covered tourist within sight of one of the most glorious architectural creations in existence. Thickly surrounded by clumps of greyish-green olive-trees and verdant orchards, the Achilleion, the fairy castle of that restless, unfortunate Empress who was to die under a murderer's steel, emerges like a white phantom of the past. The beauty of its outward form—a clever imitation of the Pompeian style—is only matched by its lavish and highly artificial inner decoration, on which the Empress Elizabeth is said to have spent £2,50,000, and by the magnificient views it commands. The Emperor's residences it should, however, be remembered, are mostly plain country seats or mere shooting-boxes, so that the total of forty-nine is not quite so remarkable as it looks.

#### THE LATE "ALLEN RAINE."

The Rev. H. Elvet Lewis, in a notice in the "British Weekly" of "Allen Raine," the novelist, who died the other day, says : The best story she ever wrote is her own life. When calamity overtook her home, and might well have overwhelmed it, she ventured all in a daring attempt. Her gifts had been through the long years lying comparatively idle ; her pen was an untried instrument ; but she trusted her own heart and God. Happily, she had not to wait too long. The reward came tangibly and quickly. She was able to make for herself and her afflicted husband a quiet, sequestered home, where the Atlantic limits its swell within the bounds of Cardigan Bay. He passed away : she was left—but left now to struggle herself against the inroads of incurable disease. She bore her sufferings bravely to the last : her words as she entered into the deepening shadows of the Silent Valley were the words of Job : "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him." She will sleep well within sound of the sea, within sight of the heather and gorse, which she loved so sweetly. "And in the final reckoning, the heroism of her life will," adds Mr. Lewis, "come out more triumphantly than the rewards of her pleasing, gladdening gifts."

#### CANADIAN FIRES.

Disastrous as was the recent fire at the Canadian town of Three Rivers, which is said to have destroyed 300 buildings and to have done £400,000 worth of damage, it is by no means the most destructive fire Canada has known. In July 1852 half a square mile of Montreal was destroyed, including 1,200 buildings ; 10,000 people were made homeless, and the total loss was estimated at a million pounds ; while only two years earlier 200 houses in the best part of the city were destroyed by fire. Quebec has been even more unfortunate than Montreal, for she has been the victim of four disastrous conflagrations within the last century. In the year of Waterloo she suffered damage to the extent of over a quarter of a million pounds ; thirty years later two fires, in May and June, laid low 3,000 dwellings, made half her population homeless, and destroyed property valued at nearly £750,000 ; while a fourth fire, in 1866, removed seventeen churches and 2,500 houses.

#### HOLIDAY PRECAUTIONS.

The "Lancet" laments that while there are pamphlets innumerable setting forth for intending holiday-makers where good golfing, fishing, shooting, and bathing may be had, nothing is said about the sanitary condition of the places and the fitness and adequacy of the water supply for drinking purposes. The mysterious immunity conferred upon the inhabitant who perhaps has all his life been drinking impure water is not, says our comtemporary, enjoyed by the visitor. Again : The boy who lives over the incanitary stable is often healthy enough, but this method of living suddenly introduced to a person used to a carefully guarded sanitary environment might prove to be a serious menace to his health. People sometimes come back from their holiday with a septic throat, and often the explanation of its origin is found in the defective sanitary conditions of the lodgings which they occupied. It is a pity, the "Lancet" thinks, that some scheme cannot be introduced by which a guarantee, so far as that is humanly possible, could be supplied to the effect that the boarding-houses, apartments, and so forth, in seaside and country places are in good sanitary condition, and that the water-supply above all is free from suspicion. That [illegible] a very

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

#### CRAZE FOR BRODERIE ANGLAISE.

Broderie Anglaise has come back to favour with a flourish of trumpets, and the couturiere busy with her country schemes has accorded it a great deal of her attention this month. As a matter of fact, however, the entire gown is rarely carried out in this old-fashioned material, with its quaint wheel-pattern shaped like the glittering designs worked in chips of coloured glass which are seen through a child's kaleidoscope, and it is only on rare occasions introduced in the form of an entire dress, being chiefly used as a panel for princess gowns or a flounce to desorate the hem. As a rule, this broderie blends very prettily with Valenciennes lace, which is used for the body of the gown, most good dressmakers being of opinion that broderie Anglaise should never appear above the corselet, owing to the fact that the softest make is a little stiff and apt to conceal the curves and lines of the figure. Hats of broderie Anglaise designed in a modified sailor shape, with very broad brims, are trimmed with a single bunch of roses—flat and symmetrical, and ringed round with glossy leaves—which is placed on one side, the roses, according to the latest dictates of fashion, shading from the palest pink to a deep damask red. In many cases, too, great bunches of roses of all species, from the pink rambler—the favourite of the English garden—to the heavy-headed Marechal Niel, are piled in their various colourings on the new hats, like a bouquet culled from some specially productive and catholic rose garden. With the return of summer headgear Tuscan straw is first favourite—partly by reason of the prudent consideration that it defies the discolouting effects of a hot August sun, and partly because of its undoubted becomingness where the average Frenchwoman with her somewhat colourless skin is concerned.

#### USEFUL HINTS.

Rings set with precious stones should always be inspected from time to time to ascertain if the gems are at all loose, especially in the case of claw settings. It is also a good plan to wash them periodically in warm soapsuds, to which a few drops of sal volatile have been added, an exception being made, however, in the case of turquoises, which should not be damped. In every case the claw settings should be cleaned by means of a wisp of blotting paper rolled into the form of a shading "stump" and worked into the interstices, so as to clear them of any accumulation of dirt. Pompadour ribbons in light shades or in white, patterned with delicate colourings, should never be folded up in white tissue paper when laid away for any length of time in a drawer or trunk, Brown paper, although it has a somewhat clumsy appearance is by far the best description of paper to use in this connection, the absence of chloride of lime ensuring that the delicacy of the colouring will not be impaired. Tomato juice is said to be successful in many cases in removing ink stains from white materials, such as handkerchiefs, muslin frills, etc. It must, however, be done as soon as possible after the mishap has occurred. A clean piece of blotting paper should be laid under the stain, and a slice of raw, ripe tomato rubbed over the surface, fresh pieces of blotting paper being substituted until the ink spot has vanished.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the District of Satara is empowered to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed on the 17th June, examinations in Law and in Marathi (Lower Standard).

Messrs. A. S. Holland, F. Trotter and J. C. Curry, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police, passed on the same date an examination in Law.

Mr. J. A. Hoyes, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed on the 17th June, an examination in Marathi (Lower Standard).

Messrs. G. A. Shillidy and P. T. Kirkpatrick, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed on the 17th June, examinations in Law and in Marathi (Higher Standard).

C.T. Shaw, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain G. N. L. Labertouche, proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant Shaw is also to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Ahmedabad. Lieutenant Shaw, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, to declare for suits which shall not exceed Rs. 50.

Mr. B. N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Messrs. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., and T. N. Koppikar Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 17th June.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S., passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 17th June.

Mr. W. L. Lake, Assistant Collector of Sals Revenue, Kharaghoda Range, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from 16th July or such subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. P. Howard, to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue and to hold charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Kharaghoda Range, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. L. Lake or pending further orders.

Captain W. H. Dickinson, M.B., B.Ch., I. M. S., to act as Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. C. Barry, I.M.S., granted leave, pending further orders.

Captain Dickinson is also appointed, as a temporary measure, to act as Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Bocarro, L. M. & S., Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the date of relief.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Whittenbury, to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, Sind, during the absence on privilege leave of Assistant Surgeon J.E. Bocarro, L. M. & S., or pending further orders.

On return from leave Mr. S. R. Perfect, Assoc.M. Inst.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central Division for work under the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Mr. L. J. D. Gibson, temporary Engineer under covenant, State Railways, is transferred in the same capacity to Bombay, Public Works Department.

By permission of Archbishop Bourne, Mr. Louis Weinter, R.B.A., has converted the top of the lofty campanile of Westminister Cathedral into a sort of studio, from which he is painting an immense picture of London, measuring 30ft. by 15ft. [illegible]


## A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

### Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

### Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes: —"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

# PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Brain-Fag |
| Influenza | Premature Decay | Exhaustion | Rheumatism |
| Indigestion | Backache | Stomach Disorders | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Faintness | Hysteria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

*Wholesale Agents:—*
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

## A Durable, Washable, Sanitary Distemper

FOR THE INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF

HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, THEATRES, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRIVATE HOUSES, &c., &c.

Suitable for NEW or DAMP WALLS. ABSOLUTELY FREE from SMELL.

# ASPINALL'S WAPICTI

Wapicti is a Powerful Antiseptic Paint, and does not furnish a culture ground for germs.

WAPICTI covers twice the surface that is coated by an equal weight of Oil Paint. Contains no poisonous white lead. Dries much quicker yet equally as durable as oil paint at less cost. Suitable for all climates. Two coats of WAPICTI produce a superior effect to three coats of oil and one coat of flatted paint.

*Manufactured by*
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, LTD., New Cross, LONDON.

*Full Particulars and Samples from*
TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

# SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bott'e of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

*To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Toulouse (Depot-Vente)
[illegible] & Co., Sole Agents for Bombay.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

## Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

LONDON

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS : LONDON.

*Sold by*
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

# Stephens' Inks

# Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

NO UNCERTAINTY as to the result of home-baking when you use

## 'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK)

the sure raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour. BROWN & POLSON make it.

## SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Effectually but safely cure English Gleet in from 48 hours. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 15.] [BOMBAY, JULY 16.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Price. | Mins. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 88 1/16 | 1/16 | |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 95 3/4 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 100 1/4 | 1/4 | |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities ... | 82 1/4 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 24 5/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 5/8 | | 1/16 |
| Do. in New York on 9th | 53 1/2+1/4 | un | chgd |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·12 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. Berlin. | 20·39 1/2 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. do. New York. | | | |
| Do. do. do. | 4·87 1/8 | un | chgd |
| on 9th 4·87 unchgd | | since | 28th |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | | May |
| Do. Short London Bills. | 1 1/4 | un | chgd |
| 3 months' sight | | | |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills. | | | |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 2 3/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 1 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 3/4 | un | chgd |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 1 | un | chgd |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
At the Periodical Bill-dings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ...Rs. 10,00,000
There were no tenders.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... ...Rs. 20,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

### COTTON.

Liverpool :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... | Quiet and Easier. |
| Futures ... ... | Quiet but Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... | ...Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | ...Dull. |
| Total Sales ... ... | 6,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | 2,000 |
| Imports ... ... | 5,000 |
| Mid-Americans ... | 6·21+07 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 7 11/16 unchgd. |

Future Delivery Prices :—

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·69 | 5·39 | 5·19 | 5·11 | 5·07 |
| +06 | +10 | +06 | +05 | +06 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | | Mar.-Apl. |
| 5·04 | 5·02 | 5·03 | | 5·04 |
| +06 | +06 | +06 | | +06 |

New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... | 4,000 |
| Do. do. last year | 1,500 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... ... | ..... |
| Do. to Continent ... ... | 4,000 |

Spot Cotton—10·90—unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct....9·40—05 } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings.
Do. do. Dec....9·22—07 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—10 15/16—1/16.
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·37—06
Do. do. Dec. 9·28—06
Closing Tone of Futures,—Steady.

### WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C.I.F.—39 1/8—July-Aug.—Hull—Done—Canal.
F.A.Q. Red Karachi C.I.F.—38 5/8 July-Aug.—Hull—Done—Canal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchgd
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 1/2d.—Value.
Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...33/6
" " Mutton Tallow ...34/6
General tone of Tallow Auction ...Firmer.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 12 Packages Sovereigns ..... | 31,507 | Jeddah..... | Sundry Importers. |
| Gold coins ... | 5,580 | | |
| Rupees ..... | 10,746 | | |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, ] [16TH JULY, 1908.

### FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. " 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 2nd "
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th "

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 103 lacs up and their Bank rate has been reduced to 3 per cent.

Exchange :—
Rates opened unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits. Bills are still very scarce, although so far Banks have not offered to buy under our quotations. They are, however, not good sellers and buyers cannot get better than current rates for remittances. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | 1s. 3 27/32d. |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 7/8d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. ... | 1s. 4d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight— ... | 1s. 4 1/8d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—France | 167 3/4 |
| Do 3 months' sight. Marsa | 136 3/4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 135 1/2 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 133 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 130 1/2 |

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 95 7-8 for cash and settlement advanced to 95 15-16 but later on declined to 95 13-16. There is not much business passing, but the Bazaar is unsettled, pending the final announcement regarding the New Loan.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... Rs. | 95 13 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... " | 95 13 |

Bullion :—
On Wednesday, forward Bar Silver in London fell 1/16 so that the ready and forward quotations closed alike at 24 5/8. New York was unchanged at 53 5/8. Locally there is little doing and the ready rate throughout the day was unchanged at 63 5/8 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 25 | 6 | 6 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 25 | 6 | 6 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 25 | 2 | 6 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| Silver on Duty—Ready ... ... | 63 | 10 | 6 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 63 | 10 | 6 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 63 | 7 | 6 |

### COTTON.

Market Report :—
Advices from America are somewhat easier but the market here is quiet but steady with little or no change in rates. There is still some enquiry from Japan for Oomras and Bengals for early delivery, but sellers are not anxious to contract except at a considerable premium on the January rates.
Ready cotton is moving slowly though there are signs of an improvement in the demand by mills. For Europe there is nothing doing, but Japan buyers are in the market for high class lots.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | OLD CROP. Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 235 | July |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti. | 219/20 | " |
| Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon. | 213 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | 206/7 | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... | 206/7 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttia. .. | 200 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 195 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 206/1 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 192 | " |
| Good Westerns ... | 200 | " |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | 231/2 | " |

| | NEW CROP. Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 247 | March/09 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 241 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ... | 218/19 | Jan/09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Puigaon ... | 213 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 206/7 | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... ... | 206/7 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttia... ... ... | 200 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 195 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 191/2 | " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 181 | " |

Liverpool Opener :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Quiet but steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 4,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 4,000 " |

Future Delivery Prices :—

| J.-A. | A.-S. | S.-O. | O.-N. | N.-D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·68 | 5·33 | 5·18 | 5·10 | 5·08 |
| —01 | —01 | —01 | —01 | —01 |
| D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. | | Mar-Apl. |
| 5·02 | 5·00 | 5·01 | | 5·02 |
| —02 | —02 | —02 | | —02 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with only a small demand.
We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready... ... ... ... | Rs. | 8 | 7 | 0 B. T. |
| September ... ... ... | " | 8 | 15 | 0 B. T. |

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore... | Rs. | 9 | 0 | 6 B. T. |
| " Brown Delhi ... | " | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| " Yellow Guzerat ... | " | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| " " Cawnpore... | " | 10 | 0 | 0 |

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... ...Rs. 10 11 0 B. T.
Tone.—Steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... ... ... Rs. 31 4 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 27 0 0
Tone.—firm.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... ... ... Rs. 5 12 0 B. T.
Tone.—Firm.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, July ... ... Rs. 6 5 6 B. T.
" " Aug-Sept. ... " 6 4 6
New " " Ap-May ... ... " 5 8 0
Tone—Steady.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 1,365 X. D. |
| India ... ... ... ... | 65 1/2 C. D. |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 56 C. D. |

Mills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 360 |
| Empress ... ... ... | 310 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 735 Ang. |
| Mancokji Petit... ... ... | 3.150 " |

Miscellaneous :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Badham Pile & Co ... ... | 126 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary | 332½ |
| Colaba Land and Mill... ... | 1,077½ |
| Treacher & Co ... ... ... | 585 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s Preference Shares ... ... | Rs. 5 Discount. |

Railways :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 572½ |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 417½ |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | 2,259 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 1,684 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 1,074 " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 513 " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 902 " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... ... | 1,448 " |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 55 " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 3,124 " |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 27,091 " |
| Myraballams ... ... ... | 10 " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 1,303 " |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 1,590 " |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 303 " |
| Joowar ... ... ... ... | 47 " |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | nil. |

### EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

NUMBER OR CHESTS EXPORTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) From the 1st January 1908 to the 30th June 1908... ... ... | 9,556 |
| (2) During fortnight ending the 15th July 1908 ... ... ... | 984½ |
| *Total..... | 10,240 1/2 |
| Total permissible exports during 1908 ... | 15,100 |
| Balance available for export up to the 31st December 1908 ... ... | 4,859½ |

* Includes 913 chests of Baroda Opium.

### BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State for India in London for £500,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 9th July at 15 13/16d. the rupee :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount tendered. ... | £ 550,000 |
| Total amount accepted ... ... | £ 500,000 |

At the Grand Theatre of Calais a few days ago a performance was given of "Sigurd," the well-known opera by Reyer. The audience was quite enthusiastic until Sigurd, the Prince of the Rhineland, entered on horseback. Sigurd should have sung immediately on entering. The audience did not give him time. Everybody in the crowded house (writes J.N.R. in the "Express") had recognised the warrior's steed as the horse which, from time immemorial, has drawn the Calais omnibus from the pier to the station. "It is the omnibus horse!" shrieked the crowd, "Three cheers for the omnibus horse!" And the cheers altogether drowned the orchestra. In the midst of them Sigurd slipped off his Rosinante and prepared to sing on foot, and Rosinante ambled off the stage and out into the street.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 12 p. c. | 1,335 x. d |
| Bank of India..... | 100 | 50 | 5 " | 66 c.d. |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1,475 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 500 | 500 | 10 " | 1,120 |
| Commercial Bank of India ..... | P. 100 | 100 | 6 " | 64½ |
| Specie Bank ..... | O. 50 | 50 | 1½ " | 16 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 253 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 " | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ..... | £20 | £20 | 13 " | £52 |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 " | £18½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor..... | £25 | £12·10 | 6 " | £17½ |
| | | | | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India. | £25 | £12½ | 12 p. c. | 670 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 125 | 3,200 |
| Albert (Kurrachee)... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 650 |
| Bombay Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 92½ |
| Brenl's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 240 |
| Broach City..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 225 |
| Fort ..... | 475 | 475 | 22½ | 270 |
| French..... | 500 | 500 | 35 | xd. 510 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Harvey and Subhapatty ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 480½ |
| Hindustan P & M ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 115 |
| Hingolee ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 110 |
| Idian Cotton..... | 125 | 125 | 11½ | 127½ |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 330 |
| Mahmudpura Cta ... | 125 | 125 | 7½ | 100 |
| Mahuva ..... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 150½ |
| Mercantile ..... | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 57 |
| Manmar Manufg..... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 287½ |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,020 |
| New Moufussil Co... | 400 | 400 | xa | 635 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 685 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 495 |
| Oomri ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,025 |
| Purbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon ..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 350 |
| Sind and Punjab Co.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 140 | 4,400 |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 400 | 35 | 720 |
| Surat City ..... | 200 | 200 | 24 | 230 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,000 |
| Wardhwan G. & P... | 150 | 50 | 12 | 125 |

* c. d.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 475 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 165 |
| Asur Veerjee..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | 195 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 625 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 700 |
| Bombay United..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 470 |
| Century ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 330 |
| Central India ..... | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,695 |
| China ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill.. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,072½ |
| Coronation Mills..... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ..... | 500 | 300 | 25 | 260 |
| Coorla ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 750 |
| Crescent ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 98½ |
| Crowa ..... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | xd 970 |
| David ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 357½ |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 610 |
| Empress ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 315 |
| Framji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,330 |
| Gold Mohur ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 515 |
| Howard & Bullough | 500 | 500 | 25 | 490 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,500 |
| Imperial Cotton..... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 150 |
| Indian Manufg..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 670 |
| Indo-China Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 325 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 162½ |
| Jewraj Baloo ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 35 | 385 |
| Jubilee Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh ..... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 1,050 |
| Khatao Mackanji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 720 |
| Kohinoor ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 732½ |
| Leopold ..... | 100 | 180 | 3 | 60 |
| Luxmidas..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 400 |
| Lakshmi Cotton ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,245 |
| Madras United ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,200 |
| Mancokji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 3,137½ |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | xd 2,950 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 55 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ..... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 185 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | 670 |
| Phoenix ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | xd 97½ |
| Presidency ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 820 |
| Queen ..... | 1000 | 1,000 | 20 | 825 |
| Rehman ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 50 | 830 |
| Sassoon Cotton ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p. c. 10 | 910 |
| Sassoon Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 550 |
| Sholapur ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd 4,400 |
| S. Mahratta..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 190 |
| Standard Mills ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | xd 1,130 |
| Sun ..... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 170 |
| Swadeshi..... | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,290 |
| Textile..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 1,175 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 360 |
| Western India..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 520 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co..... | 100 | 100 | | xd 310 |
| All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.. | 100 | 20 | | 15 |
| Back Bay Bath ..... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 127 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | 9,900 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue ..... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2,500 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | 162 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld..... | O. £10 | £10 | Nil. | 151 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 45 | 930 |
| Bombay Land and Building ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 231½ |
| | P. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 275 |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | xd. 350 |
| Delhi Flour..... | 500 | 200 | 15 | 152 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ..... | 500 | 50 | yr p.c. 17 | 110 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..... | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 20 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | 195 |
| Kemp and Co..... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | 213 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 136 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | il. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A..... | 500 | 50 | p. c. 18½ | 180 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 33 |
| Phillips and Co..... | 40 | 40 | p. c. 10 | 59 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 495 |
| Shivrajpur ..... | A. 10 | 10 | p. c. 75 | 37 |
| Syndicate ..... | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 30 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 90 |
| Soundy and Co..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ..... | O. 75 | £ 15 | ... | dis. 11 |
| | D. 30 | 30 | ... | |
| | P. 250 | 30 | ... | dis. 5 1/2 |
| Thackerand Co..... | 100 | 100 | p. c. 20 | xd 260 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 75 | yr. 1½ | xd 24 |
| Treacher and Co.... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 565 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ..... | 500 | 500 | 6 p. c. | xd 572½ |
| Amritsar Patty ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 " | 117 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Company..... | 500 | 500 | 4 " | 417½ |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..... | 200 | 200 | 5 " | xd 363 |

## GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

LOVE AND ADVENTURE.

"I love you with all my heart and soul!" Thus, the noble Alexander Mackenzie to the lovely Lucy Allerton, in the first act of "The Explorer;" and thus the lovely Lucy Allerton to the noble Alexander Mackenzie in the last act. Lucy had refused Alexander at the beginning of Mr. Somerset Maugham's entirely interesting romance at the Lyric, not because she did not even then love him in the manner described, but because, her father having just then been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for forgery, she imagined it very possible that Mackenzie's offer was prompted more by the great goddess charity than by the little god love. But when, all through a misunderstanding, Alexander Mackenzie, explorer, is about to return to Darkest Africa in none of the lightest of moods, being suspected of a crime which he cannot clear himself of without besmirching the memory of the heroine's dead brother; when he is about to do what all "big game" heroes of books and plays have done before him under like circumstances—that is, threatened, or, rather, decided, to go upon an expedition, which means certain death not only to himself, but to his hapless followers likewise (Oh, the selfishness of these unselfish passions!)—the lovely Lucy learns the truth of her own, own Alec's silence, and to the great relief of some 250 young ladies "in front"—for the explorer is their beloved Lewis Waller—rescues him from the inevitable consequence of his reckless intention by placing her exquisitely chiselled arms round his manly neck, and crying passionately, "I love you with all my heart and soul!" which, strictly between ourselves, is quite the nicest way of being rescued I have ever witnessed, as a disinterested, or, at all events, as an uninvolved, party. This will meet with readier acquiescence of my readers when I mention that Lucy is no other than that beautiful and most gracious actress, Miss Evelyn Millard.

"CYRIL'S SUCCESS."

The title of a very old-fashioned comedy, "Cyril's Success," nicely describes the happy state of things which has been brought about at the Playhouse by the authors of a very new-fashioned comedy, "The Flag Lieutenant." Everyone will rejoice that Mr. Cyril Maude has been provided at last with a "winner," and everyone will take good care to do his or her rejoicing in the presence of the actor's most delightful "creation," Dicky Lascelles. It is good, too, distinctly good, to find Mr. Maude in a part with sympathetic claims. His noodles are always very amusing, but his talent for true comedy is wasted when it 'is disguised, so to speak, in an eye-glass and an idiotic laugh. We like to see Mr. Cyril Maude playing the fool a little. He does this as Dicky. But there is a wide difference between that and playing fools. He is at his best as a harum-scarum, occasionally foolish, occasionally sentimental, and always a manly hero—a hero who does heroic things in a light and cynical fashion; a brave man with a sense of humour—not a gas-bag of a hero who cannot do a noble deed or utter a noble sentiment unless he is in the "stance," as it were, of the "penny plain and twopence coloured" darling of melodrama. Dicky, the flag-lieutenant of H.M.S. *Royal Edward*, is a hero of flesh and blood, refined flesh and refined blood; and Cyril Maude is that Dicky.

THE REAL THING.

It is a pretty story that the authors of "The Flag Lieutenant," Major W. P. Drury and Mr. Leo Trevor, have to tell, and they tell it, as Bret Harte's Truthful James told his (which was not so pretty), "in simple language." Every man in the play, and every woman too, speaks as a real person speaks; the talk and the walk of the marines and ordinary seamen are direct from Portsmouth (with, perhaps, a few necessary eliminations from the talk department), and these men are well entitled to sing, with the "Three Jolly Sailormen," in the Hood and German Opera, "A Princess of Kensington:

We ain't like them jolly tars what acts in the play,
A-rescuin' 'eroines and shouting, "Belay!"
For them there's burlesquenesses of what sailors be—
Such as Bill Blake, Will Weatherly, Jem Johnson, and me.

Everything is the real thing, and the real thing, after all, is everything! Epigrammatic pyrotechnics are all very well once in a way; but natural dialogue wins in the end, and it is, or may seem, a strange thing, though it is a very true one, that the most productive hunting-ground for the collector of "smart lines" is the manuscript of the unsuccessful, or the only tolerably successful, play. There are many excellent situations in "The Flag Lieutenant," and they all "arrive" so easily that they seem to be the result rather of chance than of thought. In a brush-up with the Bashi-Bazouks, at Kandia, Dicky Lascelles's pal, Major Thesiger, of the Royal Marines, is stunned by a spent bullet just as he is about to steal from the camp, disguised as one of the enemy, to signal to a telegraph station for assistance. This is hard lines on Thesiger, because we know he has been bursting to distinguish himself all along, partly because he is nearing his retired pay without anything personally glorious to look back upon, and partly because being a poor man, distinction would give him a better right to ask the everlasting question of the wealthy widow he is in love with. Dicky achieves the dangerous task himself, and then has "a great idea." Nobody knows of Thesiger's unavailing attempt to reach the telegraph station under fire of the enemy's scouts; nobody knows of Dicky's success in this expedition—except the surgeon. Thesiger's crack on the head has resulted in a temporary loss of memory. Why should not Thesiger, to whom promotion means so much, enjoy the credit of having actually done what he had bravely attempted to do? Thesiger will never know that he himself was not the hero, if Dicky tells him so, because he can remember nothing but his intention to do the plucky thing that has saved the camp from disaster. And the scene of the British camp at Kandia ends with Thesiger being mentioned in despatches and poor Dicky being bullied by a superior for not being able to give a satisfactory account of his absence from camp at a very critical time—the time he was winning laurels for the wounded brow of Thesiger!

A FINE SCENE.

Perhaps the scene that grips you more than any other in "The Flag Lieutenant" is the one in the drawing-room of a Malta hotel, where Dicky Lascelles is being urged by his friends to explain the mystery of his behaviour at the Kandian camp. The most determined of his questioners is Mrs. Cameron, the woman to whom Thesiger's supposed act of bravery means so much. She is sure Dicky could never have been absent from camp through cowardice (Malta gossip has rapidly worked out the sum to that pleasant result) and she earnestly presses him to clear himself. Lascelles can say nothing—except that he was lying for a good purpose when he informed the Colonel in command at Kandia that he was asleep in an embrasure at the time his services were urgently needed. Thus much will he admit, and no more. But this will not satisfy the gossips, and Lascelles is retiring deeper and deeper into the murky vapour of an extremely undesirable cloud. The guests leave, all but Thesiger, who begs that Dick will clear himself, at least before him—his friend and comrade.


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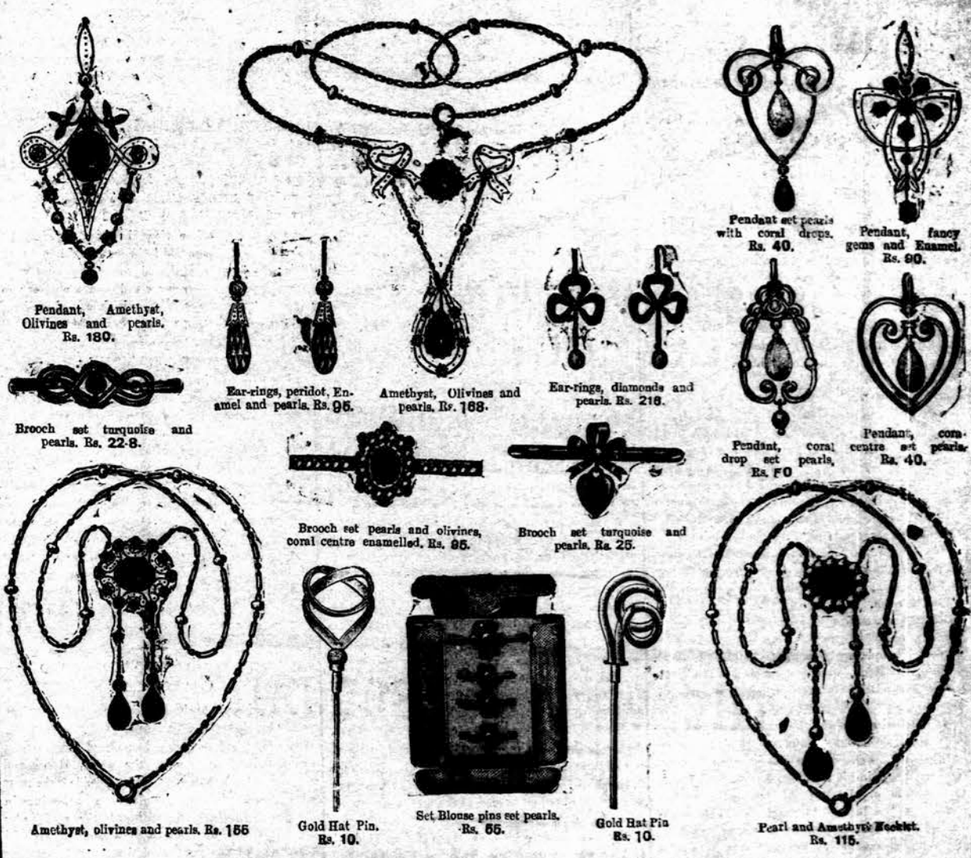
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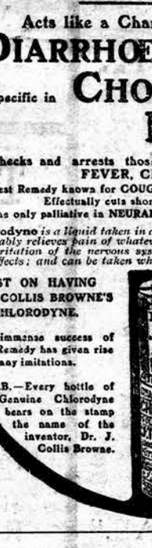

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